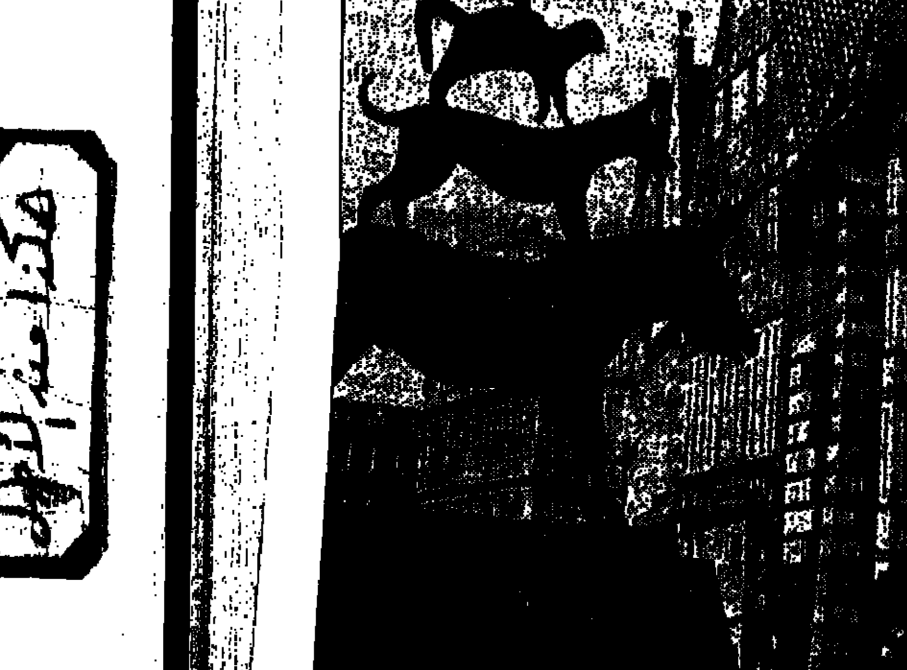
















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Kohl, Reagan work out economic summit compromise



DIE WELT

...he world economic summit at Williamsburg, Virginia, will probably ...able to steer clear of the controver... issue of East-West trade.

This is one of the results of the one-... talks between Bonn Chancellor ...mut Kohl and President Reagan in ...ashington.

President Reagan would like East-...est trade to be one of the main topics ...the summit, but Chancellor Kohl was ...gely able to convince the President ...t to resurrect the debate now would ...y put an unnecessary burden on the ...est.

There are still unpleasant memories ...what happened at Versailles in an ef-...t to reach a compromise on the Sibe-...n gas pipeline issue and the subse-...ent row when the compromise fell ...

Chancellor Kohl was able to persua-... President Reagan to modify his wish-... for Williamsburg because he is in a ...ng position to deliver on an over-...ing issue: security policy in general ... the Nato double missiles moderni-...on decision in particular.

It became clear that the White House ...prepared to go a long way toward ...promise in return for Kohl's ability ... determination to go ahead with the ...siles installation if the Geneva talks ...e insufficient progress.

US officials were generally relieved ...being able to deal with a German ...ncellor who once more represented ...liable political consensus.

The Chancellor's determination to ...de by the missile modernisation re-...tion was seen by his US hosts as the ...assurance of a politician who knows he has the backing of his coalition, his party and a parliamentary majority.

That is more than Herr Kohl's predecessor, Helmut Schmidt, had in the last two years of his term as Chancellor whenever he went to Washington.

Reagan would like the Williamsburg agenda to lead off with: trade with the East, technology transfer and credit policy.

That would be entirely in keeping with the export restrictions he recently proposed to Congress as an amendment to the 1979 Act and felt by the Americans to have been accepted by their Western partners at the Versailles summit last June.

But the Chancellor was able to largely convince the President, on his own and on Europe's behalf, that to resurrect the debate now would be to impose an unnecessary burden on the West.

The Reagan administration is under twofold pressure on this issue. The first is from US opinion, which has been told that Washington will be turning the economic screws on Moscow as part of the new containment policy.

European opinion and European governments, on the contrary, reject an out-and-out confrontation course toward Moscow that goes beyond the tougher Cocom regulations and the dictates of "sound restraint".

The clash extends to depths of principle, depths at which compromise is only possible when reciprocal dealings are on the basis of complete trust and confidence.

This indeed is the new strategic quality of German-American relations in the Kohl era. There is a prevailing atmosphere of trust.

It is a credit entry the Americans are well able to include in their political calculations over and above any "good feelings" that might exist between the President and the Chancellor.

It is in Washington's interest to disappoint as little as possible and create as few difficulties as possible for a partner of whom so much is expected. Herr Kohl's visit to Washington certainly resulted in a compromise formula that should enable the Williamsburg summit to steer well clear of the controversial issue of East-West trade. A variety of reports are being compiled, having been commissioned since Versailles and since the decision last September to lift the pipeline embargo. They include an OECD survey of East-West trade. The experts will outline how far they have got at Williamsburg. That is all. The summit will then no longer need to discuss an issue for subsequent discussion.

There will be more than enough to debate at the summit as it is, with issues ranging from the economic cycle and monetary affairs to unemployment and the international economic order.

On another controversial issue, the Helsinki review conference in Madrid, Washington is more likely to be the party that will expect its partners to show greater goodwill.

The President's advisers don't like the final document as proposed by the neutral and non-aligned countries.

In a word, and a tough one, the US delegation would rather leave Madrid without having achieved a result than

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President Reagan greets Chancellor Kohl at the White House. (Photo: Poly-Press)

Bonn concern over trade protectionism

STUTTGARTER NACHRICHTEN

Increasing American trade protectionism has upset Bonn.

The German government is annoyed by the US virtually demanding that no more high tech changes hands in East-West trade.

For Mr Reagan, who only recently levelled this demand at the Europeans, it forms a part of his security policy.

For the Federal Republic of Germany, which earns good money in East-West trade, such far-reaching restrictions as the President demands could have a disturbing effect on both the labour market and the climate of foreign affairs.

For a country through the middle of which the Iron Curtain runs intensive trade ties between the blocs are a stabilising factor.

Chancellor Kohl has noted more than once that this is how he sees it too, and that was one of the main issues in his talks at the White House.

President Reagan is reported to have given him a polite hearing. It remains to be seen whether he will change course accordingly.

Bernd Stadelmann

(Stuttgarter Nachrichten, 16 April 1983)

Next task for the Chancellor: spelling it out to Andropov

Chancellor Kohl is to visit Moscow for talks with Mr Andropov.

In Washington the Chancellor was able to tell the President that Bonn was firmly resolved to allow medium-range missiles to be based in Germany from next autumn if the Geneva disarmament talks failed to arrive at a compromise acceptable to the West.

Some such confirmation and reaffirmation of Bonn's commitment is evidently needed time and again. Washington can hardly fail to be aware of the vociferous protest against the stationing of new weapons of any kind in Germany.

It is also needed in view of the inflexible attitude taken by the Soviet Union. That is probably why such importance must be attached to the Chancellor's visit to Moscow.

In its exaggerated arms build-up Moscow may indeed be thinking mainly in terms of its own security and that of its satellites, although fears of a Western attack are mistaken.

Western Europe, on the other hand, does not just feel threatened by Soviet

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The Federal Republic of Germany has probably the fewest shortcomings in its attitude towards European integration than any other member of the EEC.

This is true regardless of what parties have been in power in Bonn. Germany has always been keen on European integration.

The fact that Bonn has, during its six months in the EEC chair, presided over one of the most unproductive EEC summits in 10 years does not change this.

A simple explanation lies at the heart of Germany's keenness on Europe: it is a country that has lost its unity; and its geographical position forces it to seek membership of larger communities.

Other European countries don't have these problems. But that is no excuse for their perverseness.

In Britain, for instance, the Labour Party has announced that it will seek to take the country out of the Common Market if it wins the next general election.

Despite its by-election victory in Darlington Labour is unlikely to be returned to power at Westminster for some time, but the mere fact that such statements are possible is symptomatic of the EEC's lack of cohesion.

It is clear that the EEC has been marking time for about a decade.

Blame might be laid in more than one quarter, but that doesn't help.

If anything it makes it more difficult to try and regain momentum. Most of the indisputable causes are merely an expression of the basic outlook shared, to one degree or another, by all member-countries.

They are all incapable of setting aside nation-state considerations, and as a mere economic community the EEC reached the limits of its potential some time ago.

It will not be able to transcend these limits until individual member-countries are willing to forget much of their inclination to go it alone.

Herr Genscher, the German Foreign Minister, and Signor Colombo, his Italian counterpart, sought years ago by means of a European Act to lay the ground for common EEC policies in as many sectors as possible.

Hardly a major European gathering is held without lip service being paid to their project. Yet to this day the European Act stands no chance whatever of being passed.

The basic idea behind the German-Italian project is right. Internationally the European Community will not be able to play the role it merits because of its history and the sum total of its members' economic potential until the nations and states of Europe are capable of setting aside their national orientation.

■ WORLD AFFAIRS

Bonn's history of commitment to an integrated Europe

As long as other powers, be they America or Russia or the Third World countries, can rely on the Europeans to pursue national rather than common European interests when the occasion arises, the Europeans' ability to get what they want will be strictly limited.

Progress, the German writer Günter Grass once said, is a snail. Nowhere has this axiom proved truer than in European policies over the past few decades.

True, we are a little further than we were in 1945, but no-one who can recall the enthusiasm about European integration of the immediate post-war years will be able to deny that the European snail has yet to make much headway.

Human nature being what it is, it was probably right to limit the initial venture to the economic sector and set up first the European Coal and Steel Community, then the European Economic Community.

The middle E may later have been dropped from the designation of the EEC, but there can be no denying that Europe has achieved very little in common over and above the economic sector.

Even what has so arduously been accomplished is now jeopardised, at a time of economic crisis, by protectionist measures undertaken by individual member-governments.

At times one has the impression that the snail is backtracking rather than even crawling on at a snail's pace.

Despite experience gained so far, any fresh stimulus would probably need to be undertaken in the economic sector. An attempt ought to be made to reduce the economic policies pursued by member-countries to a common denominator.

The need is nowhere more clearly in evidence than in France and Germany, where differences in economic policy have been particularly striking since the Socialists came to power in Paris and economic liberals in Bonn.

But differences existed previously. It was not President Mitterrand, after all, who first thought of nationalising French banks and leading industrial companies.

Greater store has always be[…] dirigism and planning in Pa[…] this side of the Rhine.

So it could be argued that F[…] Germany can set an exampl[…] they fail to arrive at basicall[…] economic policies all furth[…] would be not only exaggerat[…] tally unrealistic in the Europ[…] text.

Helmut Kohl would then b[…] accomplish no more than […] Schmidt before him, let alon[…] Adenauer. European integrati[…] main a beautiful dream that […] come about because the Euro[…] fused to set aside national p[…] ness.

(Nürnberger Nachrichten, 1[…])

Middle East hopes set back by death of PLO envoy

Dr Issam Sartawi, the PLO envoy, is the latest victim of a long trail of bloodshed.

Dr Sartawi, gunned down during the Socialist International conference in Portugal, was killed because he went too far towards rapprochement with Israel for the extremist wing of his movement.

As it happened, Sartawi was not even able to address the meeting, at Albufeira. The Israeli opposition Labour Party put paid to that.

Dr Sartawi, a former adviser on foreign affairs to PLO leader Yasser Arafat, was killed at almost the same moment King Hussein of Jordan said his talks with Mr Arafat were over. He was not going to act as an intermediary between the PLO and the Israelis.

The two news items share a common background of hatred, mistrust and enmity.

Dr Sartawi died because he went too far for the extremist wing of his movement. His was the latest blood shed in a long trail. Another victim was Shlomo Argov, the Israeli ambassador to Britain. Mr Argov was gunned down by Palestinian extremists in London last June. His life was saved but he is now blind and will be a cripple for the rest of his life.

On his account Israel emb[…] its invasion of Lebanon. Argov[…] tawi are typical of the Middle E[…] blem, a vicious circle of viol[…] counter-violence.

Palestinian extremists and Is[…] tremists have one interest in […] Neither want to see a peaceful […] to the problem.

It seemed doubtful from t[…] whether President Reagan's pl[…] ever lay a firm foundation for […] solution.

His compromise proposal of […] my for Palestinians on the W[…] and in the Gaza Strip in close[…] tion with Jordan was strictly r[…] Jerusalem, while the PLO felt […] drop its demand for an ind[…] Palestine.

It would have taken a *too[…]* by both sides, surmounting b[…] cal and psychological problems […] ve at a solution.

Any such hopes have bee[…] until an even more distant futu[…] murder of Dr Sartawi.

Israel will continue to buil[…] settlements on the West Bank […] reby establish *faits accomplis*, […] Palestinians and Arabs will co[…] look on helplessly.

Sooner or later there will […] Middle East plan but it too wi[…] be gunned down or negotiated […] lock by means of pressure fro[…] mists.

There can only be peace wh[…] side believes the other. In the […] East everyone has long ceased […] ve anyone.

Issam Sartawi tried to do so […] a hero's and martyr's death, […] Arafat put it.

How long must the killing […] before at least a gesture of re[…] tion is possible? *Holger D[…]*

(Deutsches Allgemeines S[…] (1[…])

Spelling it out to Andropov

Continued from page 1

SS-20 missiles; it *is* threatened by them and could not at present do much about it if they were launched.

These Western European fears are nothing new to the Kremlin. They are repeatedly dismissed as unfounded.

On his visit to Moscow Herr Kohl will have to put a powerful damper on Soviet hopes of driving a wedge between the Western countries by means of tactics and procrastination.

Moscow must be made to appreciate that the West is seriously resolved to go ahead with missile modernisation if acceptable results are not reached in Geneva.

It is no fault of the West's that the deadline for negotiations has almost been reached. Moscow is intent on maintaining its arms build-up at as high a level as possible and has accordingly submitted nothing but inadequate proposals so far.

If this is as far as it will go, it cannot be long before America and Nato go ahead with missile modernisation too.

The current recess in Geneva is a last pause for thought. When the talks are rsumed in May decision will need to be reached once and for all.

Helmut Kohl's travels to the capital cities of the two superpowers will have served the purpose of leaving no doubts as to the clarity of Bonn's position.

They are very much in the German interest. The accusations made by SPD Opposition leader Hans-Jochen Vogel are reminiscent of campaign slogans in the run-up to the March general election.

Herr Vogel's comments are by no means far emoved from those of his left-wing fellow-Social Democrat Oskar Lafontaine, the mayor of Saarbrücken.

The Chancellor, he implies, is in league with those who favour automatic missile modernisation.

As Opposition leader in the Bundestag Herr Vogel ought to appreciate that the Chancellor's visits to Washington and Moscow are intended to make any such automatic process superfluous.

He ought also to realise that progress at the Geneva talks and a breakthrough, should Moscow want one, must be brought about, in part by the Soviet Union.

Wolf Ullmann

(Kieler Nachrichten, 18 April 1983)

Continued from page 1

sign a paper that in their view sidestepped specific issues of human rights (in other words: breaches of them).

They are not of the opinion that this is a price worth paying for a conference on disarmament in Europe.

Here too the trust factor plays a part. It is not a sure-fire cure for political conflicts but it definitely a major means of preventing them from getting out of hand.

US Senators who met Chancellor Kohl sensed, like the Reagan administration, that here was a European after their own hearts: frank, definite, optimistic and friendly.

With partners such as him policy toward Europe could well shed some of the disrepute into which it has fallen in Washington.

Thomas Kielinger

(Die Welt, 18 April 1983)



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HOME AFFAIRS

Kohl does it again: he's got them all fooled

[…]writer, Werner Weidenfeld, is Pro[…]r of Political Science at Mainz Uni[…]ity.

[C]hancellor Helmut Kohl's election victory shows that — like so many […] before in his political career — he […] again been underestimated by […] and foe.

What accounts for the success of a […] who has been mocked for his pro[…]cialism, who has become a favourite […]ject for cartoonists and whom some, […]erring to Robert Musil's famous […]vel, bitingly describe as a Man Wi[…]ut Qualities?

What accounts for the success of a […]itician whose bulk and Palatinate accent have never quite fitted into the […]ooth moulds of our electronic age? What is the key to this political success phenomenon named Helmut Kohl? His political instinct is entirely gear[ed] to the broad middle class of the na[tio]n. He evidently has an extremely sen[siti]ve nose for what makes the German [mi]ddle class tick.

His almost Adenauer-like unperturb[…]use over many years of the same […]ic concepts and verbal images is un[…]ly to arouse intellectual curiosity. […]it penetrates the consciousness of […] levels of society: "humanity", "fami[…]", "faith", "fatherland", "Europe".

The terms and concepts that might […]d like trite adages are pretty accu[rate] delineations of middle class senti[ment]: "No privileges without duties"; [lo]ve of the fatherland is not outmod[…]; "we don't want just any peace, we [wa]nt peace in freedom".

Kohl's rhetoric rarely deals with the [con]crete policy alternatives of the day. [It] mostly centres around community-[orie]nted descriptions of values and life[styl]es without ever resorting to stilted [ter]minology. What he puts forward are simple wisdoms of drab everyday […] In a *Spiegel* interview some years […] Kohl described himself as what he […]ed a "generalist".

And indeed, doubts in his competen[ce] are still frequently substantiated by […]ing to the term he used in his self-[desc]ription.

But the term that was so harshly criti[cise]d at the time goes beyond a perso[nal] characterisation. It describes an ele[ment]al political fact of life: politics [mus]t always be generalistic, it must set [pri]orities and weigh pros and cons.

[A] politician who makes decisions [i]n the confines of a specialised field [is bo]und to fail.

The integration of seemingly incom[pati]ble interests and personalities is [abo]ut Kohl's actual function and […]e. It is not his forte to wield a sabre [or a]n épée in an attack on the opposi[tio]n. His need for harmony and his fix[ati]on on statecraft are too pronounced [for] that.

Kohl has always been at his worst [whe]n there was nothing to integrate, [and] his strong points have always come [to] the fore when there were conflicts to [be] settled — as in the co-determination [deb]ate within his party or the CSU's [pla]n to become a national rather than [jus]t a Bavarian party.

This type of politician who unders[tan]ds himself as an integrator evidently [app]eals to many citizens' need for harmony. It is this that enabled Kohl to capture the necessary majority. But he had to pay a price. The price was relatively unclear contours and only moderate emotions in his followers.

This is a price every politician striving for a top position in Germany has to pay because polarisers can get no majority in our political system.

Immediately after the 1976 national election in which Kohl cornered 48.6 per cent and narrowly missed becoming chancellor, he tersely said in front of TV cameras: "I want to become chancellor."

At the time, the remark was brushed aside as a spite reaction by a loser although this could have provided important insights into his personality. It would have shown that he was a politician who firmly believed in himself and his cause.

Even as a young member of the Rhineland-Palatinate assembly he explained how his future state government would look. And as soon as he succeeded Peter Altmeier as state prime minister he spoke in interviews about his chances of becoming Chancellor.

At the time he stood little chance in competing with Rainer Barzel for the chairmanship of the CDU.

Kohl was clearly defeated, but because he had stood against Barzel, his right to succeed him was almost certain. He did. Later, neither the CDU decision to break away from the CDU (the decision was later revoked) nor the systematic dismantling of his personal qualities before the 1980 election shook him in his determination to become Chancellor.

This kind of self-assurance, provided it is reasonably realistic, cannot fail to have its effect on others and create confidence.

Kohl regarded his election as Chancellor in the Bundestag on 1 October 1982 as a gratifying realisation of his aims. He always thought he would make it.

In his Henry III, Shakespeare speaks of anybody who is high up being exposed to the wind. Kohl has frequently experienced this vulnerability.

Growing confidence ... Chancellor Kohl in command. Not so happy (at left) is Petra Kelly of the Greens. (Photo: Werek)

How is he now to retain his political instinct in an office that in Bonn is surrounded by a symbolic high security fence? How is he to overcome the icy cold that surrounds the most powerful position in German politics?

How is the loyalty foundation on which a Chancellor depends to remain firm in the face of opportunists who crowd around a successful man, sniffing their chances?

There is a rational explanation for Helmut Kohl's political career. And it can equally rationally be predicted that the true trial of strength is still to come.

Professor Werner Weidenfeld

(Allgemeine Zeitung Mainz, 31 March 1983)

Green fields under grey skies

The new Bundestag has not even begun work in earnest and the Greens are already bickering. So far there have been:

- Talk of "political catastrophe"
- Threats of resignation
- Allegations about pressure from "political commissars"

The Greens problems originate from the way they are organised. They want to do everything differently from the other parties.

As a result they worked closely with the grass-roots membership, the people who voted them in.

In this vein, the Greens national conference decided that Bundestag MPs would be rotated. Every two years (the Parliament runs for four) the elected MPs would step down and others would take their place.

The meeting also decided that the national executive would become the link between the grassroots and the members of parliament.

Both decisions are coming under heavy criticism. It is being said that the rotation system is unworkable. And the national executive is accused of becoming a watchdog.

One member has warned that there is a danger of a "politburo" system emerging similar to those in Communist countries.

What happened was that the executive committee decided to establish a three-member panel whose official function would be to ensure the flow of information between the executive committee and the parliamentary group.

But now, the Green MPs fear that the panel will exceed its function and turn into a control body.

Green MPs are becoming increasingly critical of the MP rotation system. Other parties have already expressed reservations on constitutional grounds.

The national manager of the Greens, Beckmann, says he will work towards the abolition of this system "because it is untenable in its present form in both political and human terms."

He also said that tax and labour laws made it impossible to finance the system as originally planned, i.e. from the MPs' pay.

A tax consultant for the Greens, he said, had figured out that the MPs who take over after two years would cost the party an annual DM2.1m to DM2.5m. This is because both sets of MPs would have to be paid.

As a result, there is nothing left for the Green Ecology Fund that was supposed to have been financed from the MPs' pay. In fact, the party has to add to it out of its own funds.

The difficulties come as no surprise to those familiar with the Greens: They have a deep-rooted mistrust of anybody who wants to gain a profile and image-builders are instantly suspected of striving for power.

"It's grey mice they want, and anybody who stands out immediately become suspect," said a Green recently.

One of the three floor leaders of the Green parliamentary group, the teacher Marieluise Beck-Oberdorf, was harshly attacked because she spontaneously handed Chancellor Helmut Kohl a few pine branches after his election in the Bundestag.

Beck-Oberdorf: "This drives out all motivation," adding that the Greens in particular "must suffocate if they are forced into a mould."

Should the "collectivistic executive bodies" continues with their criticism in its present form and harshness, they will "engender timidity in people" whose political competence and charisma is respected not only by the Greens, Mrs. Beck-Oberdorf said.

She says this attitude, particularly pronounced at the regular meeting of the national executive committee, is because of the committee's social structure: Family men, mothers and people committed to the Green cause due to their occupation are virtually excluded from the work of a body that has to "spend a weekend in a sleeping bag" every six weeks.

Parliamentary group manager Fischer of Frankfurt points to Hesse as an example of what can happen if a control panel that bears no responsibility of its own exerts pressure.

Last September, the Greens achieved their greatest success so far in Hesse. But their policy since made it uncertain whether they will be returned to the assembly in the premature September election.

Criticised Fischer: "A grand election victory is being dissipated in Hesse."

Green parliamentary group spokesman Petra Kelly, who has for weeks been on the edge of physical collapse, has repeatedly said that she would leave her parliamentary group or resign her Bundestag mandate unless she is given a typist to help her answer the 200 or so letters she receives every day. Others are also talking of resigning.

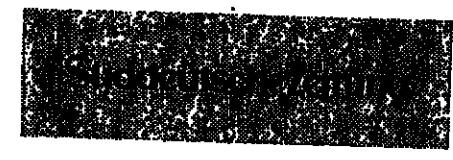
The problem is that if only three Green MPs were to leave the Bundestag the party would lose its status as a parliamentary group.

dpa

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 9 April 1983)

THE GERMAN CENSUS

Later, if at all: court orders a postponement



The West German census planned for April 27 has been postponed by the Federal constitutional court. The court now has to decide if the census is constitutional.

The case went to court because of heavy opposition to the census, and the verdict came as no surprise.

Few observers at the hearing thought, after hearing the arguments and counter-arguments, that the eight judges would give an unqualified go-ahead.

The government performed badly in presenting its case. Why did the eloquent Interior Minister, Friedrich Zimmermann, not appear to put the case?

The advocate for the government had little ammunition to use against the penetrating questions of the presiding judge. He was even less well-equipped to stand up to the data protection commissioners. Their function is to protect the public against invasion of privacy.

Only once before has the Bonn government performed so badly in the constitutional court. That was in 1978 in a case involving an amendment to conscientious objector legislation.

Those familiar with the case and the workings of the court had only one question before the ruling was passed: would the inevitable injunction be total or partial?

But by a slim 5 to 3 majority the justices opted for a total injunction — pending a final ruling.

They were unanimous in rejecting the planned use by the authorities of the data obtained in the census, particularly the intended comparison of the census forms with the citizens' register (all persons living in Germany must be registered with the authorities and report every change of address).

The judges said this was a cardinal sin violating the ban on the use of census data for anything but statistical purposes.

This has been the subject of constant criticism by the federal commissioner for data protection, Hans-Peter Bull.

But the politicians and bureaucrats closed their minds to reason. Now they have to pay the penalty.

The result is a huge waste of taxpayers' money.

Satisfaction is the only reasonable reaction to the court's corrective action.

Sensitive to constitutional rights, the court's panel prevented irreparable damage to the state by stopping in the nick of time the census it might later have had to rule unconstitutional.

But the court has been unable to prevent all damage. The many mistakes made by the government on the issue have created an undercurrent of mistrust.

An already computerised nation has now gained time to form a judgement on privacy rights and protection from data abuse.

Policy makers and administrators must now use the time until the court's final ruling.

There are indications that the judges will follow the line of their 1969 "micro-census ruling" and declare the entire Census Act null and void.

Policy makers in Bonn and elsewhere will find it hard to avert a further disaster.

"Once a liar, always a liar," says an old German adage. The present centre-right government should bear it in mind. The former coalition should have, too.

Though no real lie and deception is involved here because the census was never really intended as a milestone on the road to a Big Brother state, many people will feel deceived: having been cajoled and threatened in the government's census campaign, they now hear from the court that severe violations of basic rights had to be feared.

The court's verdict about the meagre 13-paragraph Census Act that was passed with the votes of all Bundestag MPs in March 1982 and subsequently approved by the Bundestag must have left many people stunned.

The MPs disregarded the deep-rooted mistrust of censuses, not deliberately but negligently.

Despite the events surrounding the previous censuses and the rapid advance made by electronic data processing, not a single MP thought twice and voted against the bill.

Under different conditions, the single-mindedness of the lawmakers, the statisticians who drafted the questionnaire and the municipalities that helped prepare the census would have been admirable.

Even alarming legal opinions published in law journals did not deter those responsible from going ahead.

On the contrary: the state defended the census tooth and nail, growing fiercer in its defence as the number of opponents grew.

Now that the project has been stopped for the time being, a new, carefully drafted bill and a different questionnaire are needed. Unless we get this, meaningful censuses might become impossible throughout Western Europe.

Helmut Kerscher

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 14 April 1983)

Whose data?

The Census Act spells out in detail how census data can be used.

Individual data without names may go only to government authorities (federal, state and municipal) and then only if they need the information to fulfil a function.

The data can only be used for the purpose applied for. Private firms can receive statistical information if they handle projects that are in the public interest.

Some data can also be passed on for scientific purposes. In addition, the Federal Statistical Office and its state counterparts may publish some of the data, as in the customary statistical yearbooks.

(Lübecker Nachrichten, 20 March 1983)



(Cartoo

The answers that it wants

HOUSING

For all households.

1. Do you live in the apartment/rooms as:

a) owner, co-owner or holder of an option to buy,

b) principal lessee, grace-and-favour recipient, communal housing inhabitant,

c) sub-tenant?

2. Are you a member of foreign armed forces, diplomatic or consular missions?

For freeholders and leaseholders.

3. Is the apartment a holiday home?

4. When did the household move into this apartment?

5. Does the apartment have: kitchen/kitchen-living room, cooking niche/cooking locker, toilet (in the apartment), bath room and shower?

6. a) Is the apartment predominantly heated by piped heating, block heating, central heating, its own heating unit, single or multi-room stove (including electric storage heaters)?

b) What fuel, what source of heat is used? Gas, oil, electricity, coal, wood, etc. Piped heating, solar cells, heat exchange pumps?

7. How many rooms have a floor area of at least six square metres?

If they include sub-let or commercially used rooms:

a) number of sub-let rooms

b) number of commercially used rooms.

8) What is the total floor area of the apartment?

9. Is the apartment subsidised with public sector funds?

10. Is there a telephone in the apartment? In case of an unoccupied apartment, the owner of the building or his representative must answer questions 5, 6a, 7, 8, 9, and the following question:

How many months has the apartment been unoccupied?

For the principal lessee.

11. What is the monthly rent?

12. a) Is it a company, janitor's, old people's, vocational or business apartment?

b) Has the apartment been provided by the owner at a discount or free or has the rent been reduced due to advance payments?

THE BUILDING

(to be filled in only by the owner, his representative or agent)

1. Type of building

2. Who is the owner, the person holding an option to buy or legatee of the building?

3. Construction year

4. Have apartments in the building been subsidised with public sector funds?

THE HOUSEHOLD

List of all members of the hous

Names

1. Date of birth

2. Sex

3. Marital status (single, ma dowed, divorced)

4. Religion

5. Citizenship (German, man)

6. Do you also use anoth ment (accommodation/room) i deral Republic of Germany i Berlin (West)?

If yes:

a) For couples who are n nently separated: Is this the nantly used family apartment?

b) For all other persons: Is predominantly used apartme addition, for those gainfully e pupils, students: do you pred go from this apartment to school/university?

7. Which person is gainfully ed (full-time, part-time, une seeking work, not working, ho pupils, student)?

8. Predominant livelihood person (employment, unemp benefit, unemployment assista social security pension, other maintenance by parents, spou private means, rent, interest, ment, other support).

9. What is he or she now work

10. If you have an additional occupation, is it in farming, other

11. General educational stand

12. Completion of a vo school/university?

13. If practical vocational has been completed:

a) What apprenticeship voca the training relate to?

b) Duration of training?

14. If a vocational, trade, te college or university has been c ed: Main specialised field of th pleted training.

15. Type of business: What business is the company you w engaged in?

16. Type of work done: What or profession do you engage scribe in catchwords.

17. Name and address of the p work/school/university.

18. Predominantly used transport to get to work or schoo versity?

19. Usual time needed to get or school/university?

For persons in institution and similar:

20. Are you part of the staff mate?

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 19

FLASHBACK

The day the German Jews became an alien race

Jews differ on the significance of what happened on 1 April 1933, the German Jews began to be treated as ns.

It pales in importance in comparison h the holocaust in which they were ulfed a decade later.

There is a world of difference bet- n the boycott of Jewish businesses dismissal of Jews from public serv- jobs and the gas chambers and cre- oriums of the 1940s.

Yet in retrospect more than a century Jewish emancipation can be said to ve come to an end 50 years ago.

It was the day on which a covert war s declared, a precursor of the war t was to be waged six and a half ars later, from September 1939.

On 1 April 1933 the Nazis declared r on the standards of civilisation. The zi propaganda machine embarked a onth beforehand on its first major mpaign after the Nazi take-over.

Foreign Jews, it was said, were reading horror stories about how ir co-religionists were being treated the Reich.

As a measure of self-defence the azis called for a total ban on German ws in business and public life.

The boycott began in the first half of arch. Every day Jews were beaten and bbed. No-one dared complain; that eant trouble.

Jewish homes were searched and laid ste. Jewish businesses and shops re plundered and their owners mal- eated. Police patrol cars drove past ithout stopping.

"The police," Berlin's chief of police nounced, "are not a security corps r Jewish department stores."

At this stage the campaign was not t official and government-backed. It s still run by the Nazi party. Hitler a coalition of Nazis and members of German National Party.

Non-Nazi Cabinet Ministers includ- Papen, Hugenberg, Neurath, Kro- k and others. Only a few months ear- President Hindenburg had reiterat- his guarantee of civil rights for Ger- n Jews.

The chairman of the Central Com- ttee for Defence from Jewish Propa- nda, Julius Streicher, was not a mem- of the ruling coalition.

Streicher, a Nazi backbencher, was blisher of *Der Stürmer*, the anti-Se- tic magazine. His vice-chairman was rl Holz, who wrote for Streicher's gazine.

Other committee members were mmler of the SS, Robert Ley, later der of the Nazi trade union organisa- , and Adolf Hünlein, deputy leader the SA.

The official campaign was to get off n immediate start on 1 April with slogan Jews Out: out of public life, t of industry, out of the civil service, t of offices and factories, out of sto- and workshops, out of laboratories d operating theatres, out of schools d universities, out of practices and li- ries, out of theatres and museums, t of manufacturing, research and art.

Foreign nationals were to be treated h kid gloves but German Jews were be hit hard.

At that stage there were still people in rmany who had the courage to protest. The *Vossische Zeitung*, Berlin, wrote:

"If the boycott ordered by the Nazis is taken to its logical conclusion it will spell economic disaster for hundreds of thousands of German citizens of the Jewish faith.

"It would mean the expulsion of the German Jews from the national community. German Jews, tried and trusted in war and peace, in good and bad days of German history, have felt committed to the national community."

Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung appealed to the authorities to reconsider the situation in the hope that other conclusions might be reached.

On 27 March 1933 the Nazi leaders decided once and for all to go ahead with the boycott. German Jewish organisations thereupon appealed to the President, the Chancellor and the Reich government.

"The German Jews are profoundly shaken by the Nazi call for a boycott," they wrote. "In all wars the German Jews have fought and died for their country.

"In the Great War 12,000 of Germany's 500,000 Jews laid down their lives, while in the sector of peaceful endeavour we have done our duty with all our might . . .

"We are counting on the President and the Reich government to ensure that we are not deprived of justice and our livelihoods."

The last day of March weighed heavily on Berlin. It was a Friday. In the evening Goebbels made a speech in the radio. He outlined details of the boycott, interrupted by thunderous applause and cries of *Sieg Heil*.

Thousands of Jews sat in front of their radio sets. They were citizens like any others. They lived the country where they were born and had grown up. Suddenly they were outcasts and figures of fun.

Goebbels' words poured down on them, harsh words tempered with caustic wit that prompted tumultuous laughter.

For each of his Jewish listeners this was a moment of personal tragedy. What, they wondered, was now going to happen? Families sat at home, at their wits' end, people were at the synagogue for prayer.

People despaired. The smiles were wiped off children's faces. Men who saw their life's work falling apart felt like loading their revolvers. It must have been an appalling moment.

Boycott plans were amended that same evening. The official boycott was to be limited to one day, 1 April.

The Nazis decided on this partial back-down for various reasons. Views still differed within the party as to what to do about the Jews.

Economic misgivings prevailed. The Jewish sector could not be excised from the economy as a whole from one day to the next.

If it were suddenly paralysed the entire German economy would have been shaken to the foundations.

Heed had to be paid to Hindenburg and the Nazis' coalition partners, who represented heavy industry.

A more important consideration was the reaction that could be expected from abroad. The new rulers were most keen on being accepted by other Western countries.

World displeasure was evidently greater than the Nazis had expected. A declaration Mussolini made is of historical interest.

When the Chief Rabbi of Rome, Dr Sacerdoti, voiced anxiety about the position of the German Jews in an audience with the Duce, Mussolini expressed the hope that the situation would return to normal before long.

In New York 600 organisations submitted a mass petition to President Roosevelt calling on him to refer it to the League of Nations, of which Germany was still a member.

In Prague the Foreign Minister, Dr Benes, called for the extension of minority rights to protect the German Jews.

In London there was a debate in the House of Lords on 30 March in which Lord Cecil mentioned Britain's special position over its League of Nations mandate in Palestine.

It was, he said, specially linked to the fate of the Jewish people.

The boycott was organised with Nazi thoroughness. Over night gangs of bill stickers glued posters with the word *Jude* on the premises of all Jewish firms.

At 10 a.m. on 1 April SA men in uniform were on guard outside Jewish premises all over Germany. They tried to prevent customers from entering and either photographed them or took their names and addresses.

Many photos were published in *Der Stürmer* with consequences that can be imagined. SA guards at the gates of clinics stopped patients from going to Jewish doctors.

In Berlin the streets were full of people from the early morning. Everywhere uniformed Nazis went from house to house with red stickers proclaiming: "Jews! Beware! No Admission!"

In the course of the day shop windows were painted over in gigantic red and white letters proclaiming: "Down with the Jews!", "Don't Buy Here! Danger!" and "Dirty Jew."

A foreign visitor later described his trip round Berlin:

"At that time no-one knew anything about Auschwitz but there was a feeling an earthquake had occurred. The Jews were without rights and protection, surrendered and outcasts, with no-one to whom they could appeal, and defenceless because only the other side had arms.

"Mobs in brown uniforms patrolled the streets with big bowls of distemper to daub cartoons and disgusting slogans on shop windows."

An eyewitness report from Cologne conveys some idea of what went on in 100 other German cities:

"Jewish judges and attorneys were loaded on to dustcarts and paraded round town to be jeered at, while Jewish citizens were dragged round the city by platoons of SA men.

"Round their necks placards were hung proclaiming: 'I am a dirty Jew.' The Brown House in Mozartstrasse was filled with Jewish citizens. Those who emerged alive were forbidden ever to talk about the turture they had undergone."

Unerringly, unshakenly, Cardinal Faulhaber continued to give his much-heeded sermons in Munich: "Religious studies can now draw comparisons and are bound to say of the people on the Jordan: 'You outdid them all; among all the peoples of the Ancient World you had the highest religious values.' "

The commandment Love Thy Neighbour was a Jewish one, he said. "I am convinced," he ended one of his sermons by saying, "that the tempest that is trying to make the Germans suspect the Bible of being a Jewish book and thereby destroying German cultural values will end in fostering greater love of the scriptures on the part of both major Christian churches."

A drumroll of laws, regulations and administrative measures descended on German Jews, beginning with the ban on Jews or part-Jews in the civil service.

There was even a ban on using Jewish names to spell out words over the telephone when sending a telegram.

There were special visas in the passports of Jewish citizens and a regulation issued by the Nazi leaders in the Rhineland-Palatinate that Jews were only to be released from prison if two applicants went inside on their behalf.

One of many who spoke out in protest was Eleanor Rathbone, a suffragette and British MP. On 5 April she said at a protest meeting in Liverpool:

"Even if the persecution of the Jews were to stop here and now it would already have fulfilled its purpose, albeit one different to what the Nazis have in mind.

"They have taught the world to see this 'outburst of temperament' on the part of the German people as a serious world threat.

"Maybe the current sufferings of the Jews will serve mankind as a warning and help to prevent future, even more painful suffering."

Her words went unheeded and the tragedy of the German Jews was followed by tragedy for the world. In the Second World War 54 million people died.

Herbert Freeden

(Kieler Nachrichten, 31 March 1983)



The beginning of the end. (Photo: dpa)

■ THE ECONOMY

Hanover Fair: the mood is better than for years

The Hanover Industrial Fair, the world's largest and always a major indicator of economic performance, will be watched even more closely this year.

Businessmen from all parts of the world expect the Fair to provide valuable information on Germany's economy.

Hanover cannot be taken as an accurate barometer of the economy. But it can provide a picture of the general mood.

One thing is certain. The mood is better than for years. The question is: is the optimism warranted?

The chairman of Deutsche Bank thinks the mood is better than the actual state of the economy. Despite that, there are many indicators showing that this year will be better than last.

Many factors that matter to the entrepreneur have clearly improved.

According to Bundesbank President Karl Otto Pöhl, Germany has adapted to the last oil price shock and the economy has weathered the worst of the recession.

Even the most cautious of experts now no longer expect a further decline, anticipating growth rates of between zero and one per cent.

Granted, that is not much and, to make matters worse, even this minimal growth is in jeopardy.

World-wide protectionist trends — especially in the USA and France — could pose a serious threat to an industry as dependent on exports as the German one.

Hanover being essentially an export fair, these protectionist trends will have a major bearing on it.

In addition, there are many structural problems that plague German industry, as evidenced by the shipbuilding crisis of the past few weeks.

And it is not encouraging to watch inept provincial politicians being more concerned with the media and their public image than with the crisis they are supposed to help solve.

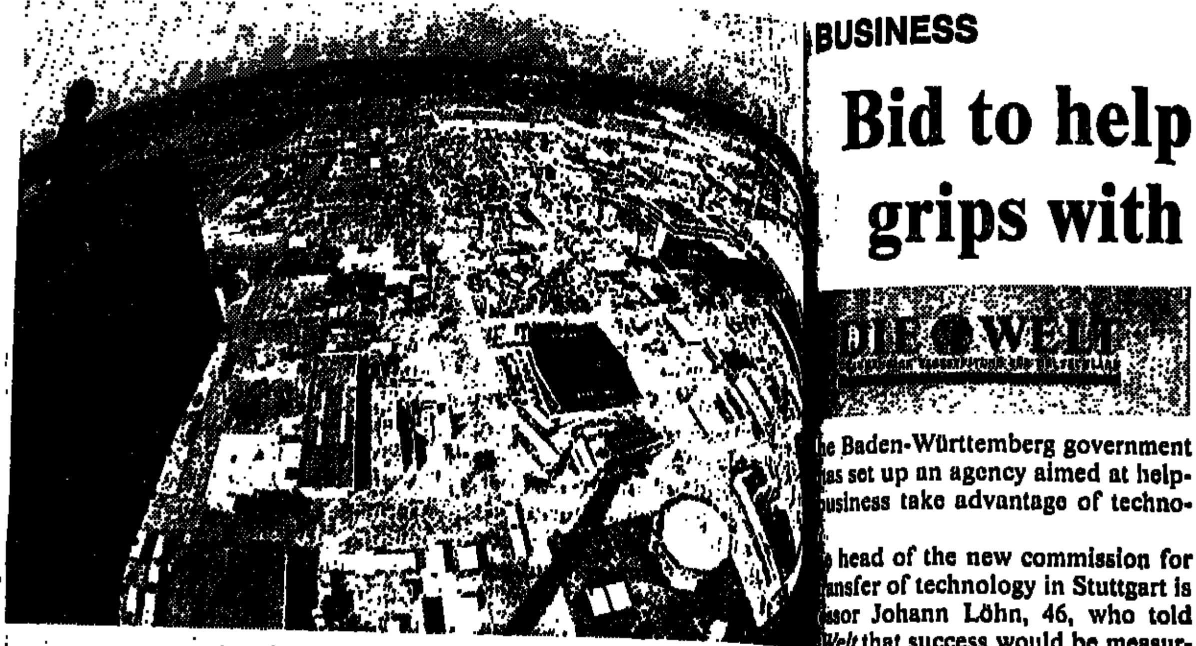
The employment situation is as depressing as ever despite the fact that Bonn Economic Affairs Minister Count Lambsdorff says that the rise in unemployment might halt this summer.

Even so, taking stock of both the positive and the negative factors gives rise to a certain optimism — especially in the light of the bleak preceding years. But this does not warrant the exuberant mood of the business community.

This mood is almost exclusively due to the outcome of the general election in March which seems to have convinced business and the public that things will pick up again.

It has also become obvious that the German version of the policy pursued in France — which is now over — has not failed as dismally as its French counterpart.

What began with an unprecedented



Bird's eye view of the Hanover fair.

reform euphoria ended with public despair and public finances in disarray.

The bleak mood of business at the time was evidently due to the fact that nobody had any faith in the Social Democrats ability to put their misguided economic and social policy back on an even keel — a faith even the Social Democrats themselves lacked.

The new coalition owes its election victory to the fact that the public felt that it would succeed in putting the economy back on its feet, that it would impart new dynamism, create new structures instead of preserving obsolete ones and that it would enable German industry to remain competitive in the 1980s and 1990s.

To do this, the present government will have to boost free enterprise and relieve the business community of the intolerable burdens that have b... posed on it.

This won't be achieved with... tion. But unless we bring mark... back into play there will be no... to our woes — at least none... preserve and increase the affl... the citizen, thus helping t... unemployment and provide an... ble and functioning social net.

The positive mood in the b... community, as evidenced by th... last minute exhibitors in H... might be a bit premature. But... is, it is an almost more import... cator of this country's econom... than more tangible data.

But this mood must also be... an advance payment to the gov... in terms of confidence.

Gerd Brüg...

(Die Welt, ...)

Construction industry expected to pull the rest out

Construction, the largest industry in Germany, is expected to do most of the pulling in the effort to get the economy out of the mire.

According to the Bonn Housing Ministry, an increase in construction demand by DM10m generates orders worth DM24m.

The employment effect of a DM1m construction investment in the housing sector is given as 24 jobs and in the transport sector as 22.

Following the worst post-war recession in the construction sector, the demand has been rising again for the past year.

But business in the past few years has been so bad that the construction industry was initially sceptical towards indicators showing recovery to be just around the corner.

The industry was still reeling under the shock of a 40 per cent decline in housing orders between 1979 and 1981 and a 25 per cent decline in orders for commercial buildings. Road construction orders dropped even more.

The direct consequence was a severe drop in the use of machine and equipment capacities.

Insolvencies skyrocketed to 2,000 in 1982 (1980: 1,041) and the work force declined to just under 1.2 million.

Liquid assets in the construction industry declined from 15 per cent in 1965 to just over five per cent at the end of last year (compared with 21 per cent for industry as a whole).

The first trade fairs of the current year have clearly shown that construction become more optimistic, largely due to the continuing influx of orders.

Orders for December and January (in real terms) outstripped those for the same period in the previous year by 28 per cent across the board and by 57 per cent in the housing sector.

The government investment subsidies have also led to improved demand in the commercial sector.

But due to the financial problems of local governments, public sector orders are still behind.

The general improvement in demand after years of decline has led to a better use of capacities and increased production.

In December and January, the hours worked in the actual construction industry were up 36 per cent against the same period in the previous year. Production rose by ten per cent.

Though construction was hampered by February's cold weather, the use of equipment and machinery capacities now stands at 56 per cent, markedly better than a year earlier.

The improvement in the framework conditions has played a major role in helping construction.

The main elements here were lower interest rates, especially for home mortgages. Interest rates in this sector have dropped by four per cent to about eight per cent since 1981.

The beneficial effect was further boosted by the slowdown in the rise of construction prices which in 1980 alone rose by ten cent.

Road construction prices have gone down in the past couple of months.

Major boosts have also come from a number of promotional measures by the Bonn government, such as improved depreciation provisions, interest subsidies and public sector construction programmes — especially for low-income housing.

New rental laws favouring landlords have also lead to more construction investment by such classical investors as insurance companies.

The government measures are expected to generate the construction of an additional 70,000 to 100,000 housing units between 1983 and 1985, safeguarding 140,000 to 200,000 jobs and creating some new ones.

As signs of recovery mount in most sectors of the construction industry, forecasts are becoming more positive.

After a marked drop in the construction volume over the past two years, production is expected to rise by two per cent in 1983.

The most important stimuli are expected from housing construction where planning permission and approved mortgages indicate a fairly steep rise in the construction of private homes.

Commercial housing construction is also likely to increase, so tht the overall volume of housing construction could rise by four per cent after a five per cent decline in 1982.

The investment subsidies, improved depreciation provisions, the development of piped heating and the investments planned by the post office have improved the construction i... prospects.

The Institute for Economic R... in Berlin expects growth of two... this year. Last year business dec... two per cent.

Only public sector and road co... tion is likely to continue d... (1982: -5.6 %) due to budgetary... traints. This is particularly so r... municipal projects that acco... about 70 per cent of public sect... truction spending.

As in most other branches of... try, the recovery that now seem... in the offing won't have an im... impact on the employment situa...

The use of production capaci... not yet risen sufficiently and th... still too many people on short... make industry contemplate hiri... staff.

Despite improved prospects f... construction industry and a... payrolls were pared down consi... during the recession, many con... still consider themselves overstaff...

There is also every likelihood... more people will be laid off in th... truction industry due to continu... earnings and due to the fact th... tide of insolvencies is slow in eb...

Moreover, the current round o... lective bargaining is not yet over... construction industry.

But assuming an average pay... three per cent, the construction w... would receive an additional D... putting a DM2bn strain on the i... due to the employers contributi... the various social security funds.

Lothar...

(Frankfurter Allgemeine ... für Deutschland, 7 Apr...)

BUSINESS

Bid to help firms get to grips with technology



Johann Löhn ... 'I'm an early warning system.' (Photo: Die Welt)

DIE WELT

...e Baden-Württemberg government ...as set up an agency aimed at help... business take advantage of techno...

...head of the new commission for ...ansfer of technology in Stuttgart is ...ssor Johann Löhn, 46, who told ...Welt that success would be measur... by the projects designed for industry. He said in an interview: "Success is ... helping a company on the brink of ...kruptcy to get back on its feet by ...g ahead with projects that otherwise ...ld not be implemented."

Firms wanting the agency's help ...ld make an application. The appli...on would be checked for economic ...d technological feasibility.

A recommendation would be made ...d the final decision would be made ...the *Land* government.

Professor Löhn said his function was ... early warning system to prevent ...guided investment."

He sees this role as: providing con...e and expert information through ...jections on growth technologies; the ...motion of cooperation; the estab...hment of think tanks; providing assis...nce to companies involved in deve...pment projects and commissioning re...rch aimed at improving the transfer ... technology from the laboratories to ...dustry.

Professor Löhn is also to act as an ...viser for the drafting, assessment and ...plementation of programmes and ...e part in the government's decision-...king processes.

It will be his task to promote innova... in small and medium sized compa...

Professor Löhn repeatedly stressed that he does not want his agency to be part of the government bureaucracy. It would be one of his main tasks to do away with red tape and decentralise.

He rebuts critics and sceptics (primarily SPD) who have expressed fears that the new agency will simply add to the existing bureaucracy and that it will compete with existing institutions that fulfil the same function.

He told *Die Welt* that he regarded his agency as a complement to the existing innovation counselling services of the chambers of commerce and industry.

He sees his task in the collection and coordination of all available and the creation of a "permanent information pool."

"The instant availability of highly qualified experts is a major part of the overall concept here."

Although he has only been in office for a few months, Professor Löhn has had extensive experience in the transfer of technology field, having been the rector of the Furtwangen Technical Academy where he created the unique "Furtwangen model" — which probably played a major role in bringing about his appointment.

Under this model, a professor can be relieved of his teaching chores to enable him to work in industrial research and development.

One of the major advantages of the Furtwangen model is that it involves no special cost.

Professor Löhn: "What it amounts to is that we can swap lectures for technological work.

"The industrial companies that benefit from the scheme foot the bill for the employment of another lecturer to take the place of the one who has opted for industrial research."

Löhn said it was to the credit of Baden-Württemberg Prime Minister Lothar Späth (CDU) that the agency was created. He had realised that small and medium companies as well as universities had a vested interest in the close interplay that exists in the field of new technologies.

The non-partisan Professor Löhn, who has close personal ties with Späth, said Späth was prompted to establish the agency "because he wanted to go beyond a mere analysis of new technologies."

What Späth had in mind is to "strengthen the transfer of technology through an array of measures and make it a major part of government policy."

Professor Löhn underscores the fact that even before he was appointed to his present post the transfer of technology had functioned well in Germany's south-west.

He stresses the importance of such a well-functioning transfer of technology especially in Baden-Württemberg because of that state's large number of small and medium sized manufacturing companies.

Xing-Huo Kuo

(Die Welt, 31 March 1983)

Front runners for the next decade

Despite the recession, there are still growth products and processes that will do well in the 1980s.

The Battelle Research Institute in Frankfurt has picked out ten of a list of 250 technologies that will have a key function.

They are: robot/sensor technology, industrial materials, surface technology, recycling processes, genetic engineering, computer-supported design and manufacture, biomass technology, telecommunications, energy storage and microprocessors.

Among the features of such key technologies are their broad range of possible application, social impact, rationalisation leading to higher productivity and competitiveness.

Here is how these individual technologies present themselves:

- Robot and sensor technology influences manufacturing processes, making for sustained productivity increases and leading to new products.
- New industrial materials help solve raw materials problems and open up new technical applications, as for instance through weight reduction. This applies, among other things, to ceramics and specialised plastics.
- New surface technology processes make it possible to influence the surface properties of a variety of materials.
- New recycling processes can convert such industrial waste as sludge and dust into new types of construction materials.
- Genetic engineering, which is part of biotechnology, will have its initial impact on medicine and pharmaceuticals. In the long term it will also be used in agriculture for fertilising and plant protection.
- Computer-supported design and manufacture is cooming at present with annual growth rates of 30 to 40 per cent.
- Biomass technology is gradually making the use of new materials feasible.
- Developments in telecommunications will have a major impact on the branch networks of banks and shopping attitudes. Telecommunications will also change the structure of business operations and provide opportunities for work to be done at home.
- Energy storage will make the use of energy more economical.
- Microprocessors will lead to entirely new processes and products such as cheque cards complete with data storage banks.

Conditions for the introduction and development of some of these technologies are better abroad than in Germany.

Personnel computers, for instance, are almost exclusively made abroad.

Hans Erhardt Schwerdtner, a Battelle Institute staff member: "The provision of new jobs will depend on the innovative use of new technologies. It's up to us to decide whether these technologies will benefit our own or foreign companies."

Battelle Institute studies involving Baden-Württemberg's industry show that by 1990 the number of new jobs created by new technologies will be outstripped by the redundancies these technologies created at the rate of 4,000 to 6,000 a year.

(Saarbrücker Zeitung, 5 April 1983)

Interview 'more important than qualifications'

...ow a job applicant shapes up at ...the interview is the most import... factor in hiring junior management, ...east in one leading chemicals com...ny.

...r Schmidt-Dorrenbach, of Düssel...-based Henkel, says that neither ...demic marks nor the name of the uni...ity is a major factor. Schmidt-Dor...ach is the company's chief personal ...dinator.

Questions asked did not necessarily ... with his specialised field. There ...e no hidden tests nor was the appli... subjected to an interrogation. The ...rview was attended by a representa... of the personnel department and ... of the top men of the specialised ...artment involved.

Henkel's domestic operation now ...ploys 2,000 executives at all levels. ... figure for the global operation is ...00.

In Düsseldorf alone, Henkel have in...sed this group of employees from ...8 to 1,633.

Some 75 to 100 new executive trai...s, who must have higher education, ... employed every year. The number ... applicants far outstrips the vacan...es.

Chemists and business administra...n graduates represent the largest group (30 per cent each). Another ten per cent is accounted for by other scientists.

Though the personnel department is flooded with applications from economics graduates, there is a shortage of good people, says Schmidt-Dorrenbach.

He says universities disregard industry's needs.

Henkel is finding it more difficult to get chemists of a high enough standard.

The proportion of academics in the company will continue to rise, says Schmidt-Dorrenbach.

During his training period, the tyro executive can discuss his career prospects and wishes when he or she wants to. The company is guided by the principle that only people who identify themselves with its aims are motivated enough to have a future with it.

Henkel prefers to hire people it can train rather than those who have already been trained elsewhere.

Training to the point where a person becomes a useful executive takes about two years.

Schmidt-Dorrenbach stresses that anybody who wants to become an executive should have led people before, for example in the boy scouts, a student organisation or a political group.

Another essential is at least one foreign language. People who have studied abroad have an edge.

The applicant must be willing to relocate if necessary. "It might sound like an imposition," says Schmidt-Dorrenbach, "to ask people who already have a family and a home of their own to go to Nigeria or Indonesia or some other place at the drop of a hat. But only people who are willing to give their utmost stand a chance of becoming executives."

Pay figures show it is worthwhile: a 28-year-old chemist fresh from university gets a starting salary of DM65,000 a year and a 25-year-old business administration graduate earns about DM50,000.

The chemist can rise to DM120,000 within five years.

Up to 35 per cent of an executive's salary is accounted for by performance beyond the actual position held.

Hans Overberg

(Rheinische Post, 2 April 1983)



■ PERSPECTIVE

Divided Germany lives with a political ambivalence

This article has been written by Karl Dietrich Bracher, Professor of Political Science and Contemporary History at Bonn University.

The division of Europe, which played such a painful part in contributing toward the emergence and development of the European Community, is for the Germans, and for them only, also a problem of national identity.

This was evident at an early stage: after the division of Germany and in the exciting disputes that marked the first years of the Federal Republic, especially the clashes between Konrad Adenauer and Kurt Schumacher.

Yet even today, when circumstances have changed to such an extent, the problem recurs time and again, just as it did in the detente and post-detente era of the 1970s and 1980s.

The national implications of German policy toward Europe are self-evident in policy on Berlin and in the special relationship with the GDR, which for Bonn must fundamentally be seen in moral and legal terms in connection with keeping the German Question open.

But the Federal Republic is also in a special position when it comes to the increasingly topical question of Europe's role.

In respect of both its international political position and the international assessment of the German problem the concept of a uniform foreign policy pursued by the European Community is of some significance.

Unlike other Western states, be they members of the European Community, the Council of Europe or Nato, which extends beyond Europe, the Federal Republic is invariably vitally affected.

It is vitally affected as soon as a foreign policy role for Europe is as much as discussed as a further consequence of European integration, let alone in any way inplemented.

The issue has most recently arisen in connection with upsets in the relationship between Europe and the United States, but also on the Middle East or trade with the East Bloc.

There are three main reasons why the subject is of such vital importance to Bonn:

1. The division of Germany, inseparably linked with the post-war order in Europe and the balance of the status quo in world affairs, rules out consistent national foreign policies by either West or East Germany, neither of which are in a position to pursue them.

2. Control over the German problem, which was a crucial concern of all powers after the Second World War, has been resolved by means of integration in international bodies.

One of the ideas behind the European Coal and Steel Community was to transform negative into positive control, and this integration has led to a special international disposition or national self-restraint in German foreign and military policies.

From the Berlin Question, which is one for the Allies, to the problem of (nuclear) armament, German policies remain dependent on international considerations and supranational integration.

3. The Federal Republic has gained increasing importance, but at the same time dual statehood has been consolidated and the GDR has gained worldwide recognition beyond the framework of the East Bloc and of enforced integration in Eastern Europe.

Between them these factors have, especially over the past few years, raised the issue of how capable West Germany is of action and, specifically, how much actual power it wields and what power politics it is in a position to pursue both inside and outside the European Community.

These issues have gained strikingly in intensity and urgency, in respect of both economic, military and foreign policies.

One needs only to recall the part Helmut Schmidt played at Western summit conferences, the part played by West German detente policy in the development of East-West ties and the economic weight pulled by Bonn in North-South ties.

The problem of a European-integrated foreign policy is, in the circumstances, of greater importance to the Germans than to any other country that still enjoys unbroken nation-statehood and is not persistently suspected of revisionism or of power politics old or new.

These are suspicions that can be resurrected time and again whenever German policies grow inconvenient to its neighbours.

They can also be resurrected whenever Germany's role in safeguarding and stabilising the West is to be undermined, as recent Soviet offers and pressure in connection with natural gas and armaments have shown.

So much for the accusation, often heard, that it is all very well for the Germans to talk when they have visions of transcending nation-state policies and leaving behind General de Gaulle's Europe of fatherlands, which also happens to be a Europe of nations.

True, divided Germany stands alone (alongside Korea) beyond the bounds of nation-state normality that is still the rule in world affairs.

But there is also another side to the coin, one that has proved a problem for West German policies ever since the days of Konrad Adenauer.

German policies are at odds with the demand for national reunification. Every time German foreign policy is subordinated to supranational considerations all-German policy is subjected to yet another setback.

So for Germany too the relationship with supranationality is a decidedly ambivalent one.

Germany too has to forgo its national identity whenever nation-state foreign policy is relativised and the concept of individual state sovereignty is challenged.

This frequently happens in the context of overlapping tendencies in international politics and the confrontation between social and political systems and their values.

Behind it there lies the worldwide clash between democracy and dictatorship, a clash that overrides [...] national power politics.

This fundamental state of a[...] which there has been no cha[...] the major decisions taken in th[...] half of the 1940s is increasing[...] called into question as one ge[...] hands over to another.

Illusions old and new about [...] ble Third Way or alternative to [...] ny's (and Europe's) ties with [...] refuse to be guided by the ex[...] and lessons to be learnt from t[...] nal and appeasement policies [...] 1930s and 1940s.

Attempts are being made by [...] and right-wing extremists to u[...] movements and movements o[...] civilisation to revive German [...] lism and upset the applecart [...] commitment to the West.

To some extent this is what [...] done in the peace movement.

In effect it is nothing more t[...] version to the fateful era of na[...] power politics, which still pr[...] the world at large.

Only in Western Europe has [...] superseded by a supranational p[...] cooperation and integration th[...] fully is the shape of things to co[...]

What goes in the guise (old a[...] of neutral, national and peace p[...] in reality a threat to peace, e[...] for the Germans.

Only within the framework of [...] national policies, not to mention [...] rity system that imposes definit[...] on Soviet supremacy in Europe, [...] German Question be kept open.

As for the past three and a h[...] ades the German Question m[...] have any immediate prospect o[...] solved, but at least it is still o[...] peace.

Freedom and democracy hav[...] maintained at least in West Ge[...] leaving hopes that the power of [...] tion of the free world will con[...] wield its effect.

The European nation-state w[...] exaggerated view of autonomy, th[...] man version of which came suc[...] tastrophic cropper, may, as E[...] Czempiel put it, be merely an [...] result of history.

It may be worth keeping, wor[...] sidering and in need of reflecti[...] quote Czempiel again, but it is n[...] haps, the *telos*, or completion, of [...] ry.

Freedom, peace and the chi[...] of force are supreme values of [...] that are most likely to be arrived [...] thin an international framework.

Karl Dietrich Bra[...]

(Das Parlament, 26 Ma[...])



A borderline case.
(Photo: Landesbild[...])

THE ENVIRONMENT

[D]esperate hunt for 'missing' poison: those who know where it is won't say

[...]rty-one drums of dioxin, the poi[...]n that contaminated the town of [...]o in northern Italy in 1976, have [...]ppeared" somewhere in Europe.

[...]e people know what has happen[...] the drums. But they are not say[...] Most people are now wondering [...]ow strong commercial interests [...]d how weak, by contrast, govern[...] are.

[...]e problem of a final repository [...]oxic wate containing dioxin is one [...]eenly interests both the authorities [...] the public," the Swiss chemicals [...]ufacturer Hoffmann-La Roche has [...]itted.

[...]We," the statement continued, [...]lly appreciate this concern." Well it [...]ht. It is the parent company to [...]om the missing drums in the final [...]lysis belong.

Hoffmann-La Roche subsidiary Gi[...]dan, of Geneva, is the owner of Ic[...]sa, the company responsible for the [...]vironmental tragedy in Seveso and the missing drums of dioxin.

[S]even years ago, on 10 July 1976, a [...]e exploded at a Seveso factory [...]re the basic ingredient for deodo[...]t sprays was being mixed. About two [...]grams of dioxin escaped.

[...] covered the surroundings, both [...]ple and the countryside, in toxic [...]te powder. People suffered from [...]n complaints and lifelong disfigurement by sores and ulcers. New-born babies were disfigured.



The chemists took the same attitude then that they have done this time. They knew nothing, saw nothing, smelt nothing and were at pains to emphasise that there was nothing seriously amiss.

No-one was evacuated until the poison started to have an effect. That was not until 17 days after the leak.

For six years the Italians were left holding the baby: 41 drums of toxic waste consisting of 300 grams of dioxin and 2.2 tonnes of mud and sand from Seveso.

Then the first moves were made that led to their "disappearance." They began with La Roche discreetly requesting a Mannesmann subsidiary in Italy to help.

The Mannesmann subsidiary got in touch with a one-man Swiss firm indirectly associated with La Roche that made contact with a French road haulier with whom it was on good terms.

The French haulier declared the contents of the drums as TCDD, dioxin's proper Latin abbreviation, and drove them over the border into France.

The customs officers failed to smell a rat. The truckload was accompanied by Luigi Noe, the Italian senator who chaired the Seveso commission of inquiry.

Once the cargo was over the border he doubtless breathed a sigh of relief. Italy was rid of the poison. Unfortunately, that was the last anyone saw of it.

No-one has any idea (or admits to having any idea) of its whereabouts, but that has not prevented it from making headline news.

People are worried. The French, tipped off by Greenpeace, have located the truckload's papers. At the time of writing they have held the haulier in prison for a fortnight, but he refuses to say where he took the drums.

Hoffmann-La Roche have had plenty to say on the subject but the fact remains that no-one is letting on where the drums are.

They may be well and truly buried in a quarry somewhere in Europe. They may have been incinerated. They may be in France or have been dumped at Schönberg in the GDR.

They may be in Hesse or in Schleswig-Holstein. Governments hotly deny any such allegations, while everyone concerned is tightlipped.

No-one has the drums and those who did handle it are not saying.

Bonn Interior Minister Friedrich Zimmermann is doubtless worried, and not without justification, that the public will feel talk of environmental protection is a laughing stock.

He is bound to be worried about his own reputation as the Cabinet Minister responsible for environmental affairs.

Having said that European governments cannot allow themselves to be dealt with in this way, he cuts a helpless figure in comparison with the gigantic chemical corporations and their many small-fry aides.

Herr Zimmermann's means of checking shipment and storage of "special waste" such as highly toxic dioxin have been shown up as paper tigers.

European Community guidelines on toxic and dangerous waste have been in force for five years but they are only as good as the way in which they are enforced.

The law as it stands in Germany, the Waste Disposal Act, is fine. The only drawback is that its writ only extends to the German border, which might possibly be where the missing drums gave the authorities the slip.

The provisions of the Waste Disposal Act, it seems, do not apply to toxic waste that is merely in transit.

So the GDR, which is so keen to earn foreign exchange, is strongly suspected of having taken delivery of the drums in transit via the Federal Republic. But it strongly denies the charge.

It has taken the missing 41 drums to show who is who in Europe. Commercial interests are all-powerful; governments are powerless.

Social Democrat Volker Hauff, a former Bonn Research and Transport Minister, has the emphasis right in his question tabled in the Bundestag.

In it he refers to both waste disposal and waste prevention. Would it not be simpler just to ban the manufacture and use of substances such as dioxin?

In Germany it is used in wood preservatives and has been authorised until 1985 by the Federal Health Office for further use in weedkillers.

So it is in daily killer use, but do we really need it? *Hans Ehnert*

(Vorwärts, 14 April 1983)

North Sea fleet poorly equipped to handle any oil slick

German companies and the Bonn government are keen to do what they can to help mop up the gigantic oil slick in the Persian Gulf.

But they are poorly equipped to cope with any serious oil pollution even at home on the North Sea coast. A mere three mop-up ships are available.

One is the *Thor*, based in Wilhelmshaven, the North Sea oil terminal. It is 25 metres long and eight metres wide, except when it is opened like a jackknife to mop up oil.



It is then 30 metres wide and the surface carpet of oil and water is pumped on board from the vee of the open hull.

The water is then pumped out of the tanks, leaving the oil for disposal. But experts feel the *Thor*, which is privately owned, is not large enough to sail to the Gulf and back without undue risk.

The *OESK I*, a Cuxhaven-based catamaran, is felt to be totally unsuitable for this purpose because it can only be used in port or immediately off-shore.

Besides, its capacity is inadequate. It recently took five days to mop up a mere three tonnes of oil.

The only ship that is at all suitable for sailing to the Persian Gulf is the *Scharhörn*, a former 840-grt supply ship bought in December 1980 and fitted out with sweeping arms.

These arms are 12 metres long and reach out from the side of the ship to take on water and oil for pumping into the ship's tanks.

Even if it were agreed inprinciple to send the *Scharhörn* out to the Middle East a host of details would need to be settled before sailing.

The decision would need to be approved by a coordinating committee set up to supervise operations along the German coast.

Coast are shared, with Bonn paying 50 per cent Lower Saxony 25 per cent, Schleswig-Holstein 18 per cent, Hamburg five per cent and Bremen two per cent.

Lower Saxony is evidently already in favour of the idea, whereas Hamburg environmental experts have mixed feelings.

They feel it might be a welcome opportunity of putting their facilities to the test in a large-scale emergency and seeing whether a ship of this kind is of any real use in such circumstances. But at the same time there might be an oil slick in the North Sea while the ship is away in the Middle East, leaving Germany unable to cope with the pollution.

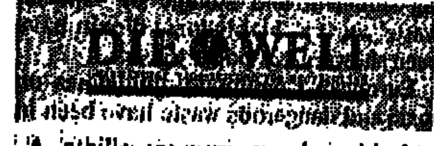
Gerhard Puhl is the most experienced

Continued on page 10



■ ZOOLOGY

Lots of tiny problems in filling in the ant census



Anthills are very popular with foresters. Ants eat other insects and are specially bred to do the job in larger numbers.

Zoologists have for years kept an eye on them: as textbook examples of social insects, but scientists are still only beginning to understand them.

Above all, they know very little about how ant society works, and oddly enough the experts know least about the commonest, most widespread and conspicuous variety.

It is the red ant, which builds anthills up to two metres tall, and the red ants are out in force right now sunning themselves near their hills.

Würzburg entomologist Klaus Horstmann is the first scientist ever to have carried out a reliable census of an anthill.

The population of an anthill, it seems, can be well over a million.

Scientists have been trying for over a century to count the number of ants in an anthill. They usually dug the hill up and counted the number of ants inside.

Another approach is to take samples from the dome of the hill or from the paths the ants use from the anthill to nearby sources of food.

They include paths to trees where the ants tend colonies of greenfly that provide a regular supply of honeydew.

The ants are such good greenfly farmers that forest beekeepers find honey yields are much higher in areas with a dense population of red ant colonies.

Their honey comes from the honeydew secreted by greenflies, the honeydew that is the reason why the ants take such care looking after them.

Using these conventional methods of ant-counting ant colonies have been found to number from several hundred to over 100,000 insects.

Anthills populated by red ants were felt to have populations of up to 140,000. But these figures have always seemed very much on the low side.

There can be little doubt that there are more red ants per anthill than any other variety, with the possible exception of the Alpine ant, which occurs at altitudes of about 800 metres and higher.

Dr Horstmann recently carried out a detailed census of red ants in an area near Schweinfurt where red ants have been investigated for some time.

He used all manner of new methods, taking into account everything that is so far known about the social and habitational behaviour of the ant.

Some ants, for instance, only work outside, collecting food. Others only work inside the anthill looking after the queens, of which there can be over 1,000.

Inside the anthill the insects are by no means evenly distributed. They are mainly found in specific living quarters the exact size of which is not yet exactly known.

There are also areas in anthills of this size where the temperatures vary considerably, as they have to if young ants are to be brought up in ideal conditions.

In the outer sections temperatures are between 16 and 20 degrees centigrade in the hot season. They are where the eggs are stored until larvae hatch from them.

The larvae need temperatures of about 21 degrees or over if they are to grow properly, and these higher temperatures are to be found in the interior of the anthill.

When the larvae turn into chrysalises (from which the insect finally hatches) the temperature must be even higher, preferably between 28 and 30 degrees.

Temperatures in this range are maintained in a small core of the anthill by means of heat transfer from the metabolism of worker ants.

Both outside and inside ants must be counted if an anthill census is to be reasonably accurate. So you have to know, for instance, when the outside ants are out working.

You also need to know what proportion of the total population they make up and the population density in the various temperature zones of the anthill.

Dr Horstmann developed new methods to get at the facts. He designed soft, perforated PVC drawers that were inserted into the anthill before the ants started rebuilding it in spring.

The ants used them, and in summer when they were in full use as housing units they were opened to count numbers in various sections of the hill.

A thousand ants at a time were marked and spread throughout the anthill. A few days later 1,000 more were caught and marked.

From the number that had been marked the first time round inferences were drawn as to the total population of the anthill.

The ants tried to hoodwink the census by nibbling the paint from each other's backs, but enough remained for long enough to arrive at conclusions.

The count of marked outside worker ants permitted conclusions as to their number in relation to the total population and their average working hours per day.

In the course of a year the ants supply the colony with six million prey and nearly 160 litres of honeydew. Oddly enough, the calorie count of the honeydew is three times that of the insects they bring back.

Wilhelm Denker

(Die Welt, 9 April 1983)



Mother and child doing well. (Photo: Archiv...)

No bull: East Indian ox born to Bavarian foster mother

A Bavarian cow gave birth to a banteng, an East Indian species of wild ox, on 21 March. It may well be a day to remember.

No-one knows whether the cow was surprised as she licked her offspring clean. Cows seldom know nowadays who the fathers of their calves are, but this was a special case.

This particular cow was not even the banteng calf's mother. She belongs to an entirely different species.

The idea was that of Wolfgang Lampeter of the animal husbandry department at Munich University faculty of veterinary medicine.

He is the first man to transplant, by non-operational means, embryos from one species of cattle to another and have them go through pregnancy in the womb of a strange mother.

The staff at Hellabrunn Zoo, Munich, had no difficulty in deciding on a name for the calf: E.T., short for embryo transfer.

Only about 800 to 1,000 banteng cattle still live in their natural habitat, the forests of South-East Asia. They are the most colourful cattle there are both in colour combinations and patterns.

The bull and the cow are as different in appearance as in the bird world. He has dark-brown to brownish-black fur and distinctive white fetlocks and calves. She is beige-red.

Bantengs are dying out in ... They carry their young for roug... and a half months, which mea... one calf a year at most.

Many small herds in zoos co... ageing animals that have not ca... years.

Older banteng cows can still... lised. Their ovaries produce ... ovum every three weeks. But ... bryo fails to take root in the m... of the womb.

The number of offspring ma... increased by transferring wee... bryos to a young and fertile ... cow that undergoes the pregnan...

The banteng cow from which ... bryos were taken was given ex... mones in her fodder before sh... heat. So she produced not one b... 30 ova.

The week-old fertilised eggs, ... copically small cells, were ... from the cow by the vet.

At the same time as the bant... was fed extra hormones so was ... varian domestic cow to ensure ... mucous membranes of their wo... veloped satisfactorily at the sam...

This is extremely important ... the host-cow must have at least ... factory a home for the ovum as ... mother.

The vet injected the embryos ... wombs of various host-cows. ... not perform an operation as wa... in New York two years ago.

There the vets transplanted ... bryos in a lengthy operation ... womb of a domestic black-and... cow. The gaur, a species of ox ... ing some of the mountain jun... India, is likewise almost extinct ... largest surviving wild ox.

It remains to be seen whether ... transfer will prove a successful ... que for ensuring the survival of ... endangered species.

There are substantial diffic... Henning Wiesner, the director of ... nich Zoo, would very much like ... an increase in the number of Prz... horses.

The Przewalski horse is the ... species of wild horse. There are ... 360 left.

Annelies Furthmayr-S...

(Die Zeit, 1 A...)



Mopping up oil spillages

Continued from page 9

private businessman in Hamburg when it comes to mopping up oil slicks. He helped to mop up oil leaked by the tanker *Afran Zenith* in the port of Hamburg in 1981.

He is extremely sceptical about what Germany can do to lend a hand in the Persian Gulf.

We all talk in glowing terms about the facilities we have, he says, but when the sheikhs see what we really have they will stone us to death!

Equipment available in the Federal Republic of Germany, he says, from mop-up ships to so-called overflow skimmers, stands little chance of being very effective in handling such a gigantic slick.

The only really promising prospect he can see is to commandeer the many supertankers mothballed in the Persian Gulf.

If they were to be pumped full of oil and water about two per cent of oil would remain on board after the water had been pumped out again.

At 100,000 tonnes a time, which would be no trouble for a supertanker, that should account for 2,000 tonnes of oil per tanker.

Thomas Wolgast

(Mannheimer Morgen, 12 April 1983)

THE ARTS

Von Karajan: ambitions still to be fulfilled

...erbert von Karajan, who once ... described conducting music as the ...ld's most beautiful profession," ...urned 75.

...e has described facing his orches... baton in hand, as "the acme of hap...s" — provided the musicians give ... perfectionist what he expects of ...: perfection.

...d as far back as 1938, after he had ...ucted Wagner's *Tristan and Isolde*, ...io pinned the label *Wunder Karajan* (miracle Karajan) on him. The label stuck, and von Karajan does not ...d wearing it.

...hat pre-war critic might not have ...n all that wrong, provided one de...ystifies the term "miracle," taking it a synonym for the unexpected and ...e extraordinary that is incompatible ...ith traditional criteria.

In fact, everything about this son of a ...lzburg surgeon, his career and the ef...ct he has had on the music world, is ...traordinary.

He began studying music at the age ...four. And by the time he was ten he ...ve his first public performance as a ...anist.

...t was Bernhard Paumgartner, the di...tor of the Salzburg Mozarteum, who ...st gasped that von Karajan's idea of ...usic could not be realised with two ...nds and a piano but only with an or...estra.

He advised von Karajan to become a ...nductor. He did, and later called it ...he best piece of advice ever given ...

...he consequences of the advice were ...r-reaching both for von Karajan and ... world of music.

Whatever the conductor tackles, he ...es it thoroughly, with a perfectio...ist's drive, with indomitable perseve...nce and with the ingeniousness of a ...tegist planning his campaign.

Before opting for music once and for ... von Karajan for a short while studi... engineering in Vienna; and he has to ...s day retained a strong affinity for all ...ngs technical.

This explains his open-mindedness ...wards such new media as television, ...eo and the most up-to-date record... technologies. It also explains his ...e of fast cars, boats and aircraft.

Von Karajan is probably the world's ... 75-year-old to be preparing to take ...elicopter pilot's licence.

It is probably not wrong to say that ... planned his career with the precision ...a technician — though technicians ...ve been known to miscalculate.

One of von Karajan's miscalculations ... his joining the Nazi Party at an ...ly stage. Though this helped his rise ...ring the Nazi era, it caused him all ...ts of trouble after the war when top ...sitions in the world of music — posi...ns commensurate with his genius — ...re denied him.

Immediately after his political abso...ion in 1947 he was put in charge of ... then second rate *Wiener Symphoni...*

Within a short time, he turned it from ...ediocre into one of the best.

This provided him with a stepping ...one for a resumed rise to the top. He ...bsequently conducted in Salzburg, ...ilan, Edinburgh, Berlin, Covent Gar... in London, at the Vienna Bach Festival and the reopening of the Bayreuth Festival.

After the death of Wilhelm Furtwängler, the Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra elected him its chief conductor for life.

But even this position, then one of the most coveted, was not enough.

Something — some demon perhaps — drove him to seek more laurels. He became the director of the Salzburg Festivals, the Vienna State Opera and the German section of Milan's La Scala.

He also strengthened still further his positions of power in the recording studios of TV stations and record companies. He staged operas and gave guest performances world-wide.

Maestro von Karajan thus became a maestrissimo, a musical emperor and a major economic factor for the recording industry with more than 700 recordings to his credit by the end of the 1970s.

Those were the heady days of expansion when critics accused him of complicity in a drive to commercialise music for personal gain.

Von Karajan sees it differently. For him, music is a message to be taken to the people — as many people as possible. And it is for this reason that he is so interested in the new media.

He frequently points to the fact that a New Year's Eve concert of the Berlin Philharmonic he conducted in 1977 was attended by a few thousand people at best; but that the music reached more than 100 million via television.

"Had I wanted to convey the message to that number of people in a concert hall, I would have had to conduct for three lifetimes — evening after evening."

This is exactly how many people see it, especially the world-wide von Karajan community.

Those who make up this community are fascinated by the gracefully wiry man who always conducts with closed eyes for the sake of concentration.

These people have become addicted to what can only be called the special Karajan Sound which the Berlin Philharmonic permits him to coax out of it more patiently than any other orchestra.

The orchestra members have long ignored the fact that the sensualism of his interpretation is not necessarily the key with which to open all musical Gardens of Eden.

When conducting Bach, Mozart, Beethoven and Brahms, von Karajan frequently skims over the deeper layers of music — though with enchanting beauty at times.

Changed and, as he himself says, cleansed by several severe illnesses, von Karajan now readily concedes this. He now calls the frenzy with which he jetted from one music metropolis to another insanity. He doesn't do it any more.

In a recent interview with the illustrated weekly *Stern*, he admits that his interpretations had been too much *al fresco* and that much of what he did lacked depth.

But — paradoxically — he also defends the integrity of his music against his own followers who, having succumbed to his charisma, long contented themselves with the calculated technical perfection of von Karajan euphony.

Turned mediocrity into excellence ... Herbert von Karajan. (Photo: Deutsche Grammophon)

He meant it when he said that his illnesses had cleansed him, and he should be taken seriously. He had learned to be sparing with his energy, and he now pays more attention to the deeper meaning than to the surface lustre.

He now more frequently succeeds in penetrating to the innermost core of a piece of music. This applies not only to Bruckner to whom he has always had an affinity, and not only to Wagner, whose imperious romanticism has always struck a chord with him.

Nor does it apply only to Sibelius, it also applies to Gustav Mahler, into whose works he started delving in earnest a few years ago.

Herbert von Karajan fears that he might run out of time to conduct and record all of Mahler's symphonies: five are still to be done.

The music world hopes that he will achieve this goal.

Hellmut Kotschenreuther

(Der Tagesspiegel, 3 April 1983)

Getty museum buys DM 100m manuscripts

Aachen chocolate manufacturer Peter Ludwig has sold a collection of about 200 mediaeval manuscripts to the J. Paul Getty Museum in Malibu, California.

The price has not been disclosed, but the value of the collection is estimated at DM100m.

Ludwig also owns an extensive collection of art of all kinds and periods, from the Ancient World to the 1980s.

Over the years his collection has become the largest private collection in Germany.

He once described it as a part of himself and certainly regards it as a social obligation extending far beyond the constitutional obligations property ownership entails.

But he also looks on it as room for manoeuvre in the power game and a means of satisfying personal ambition.

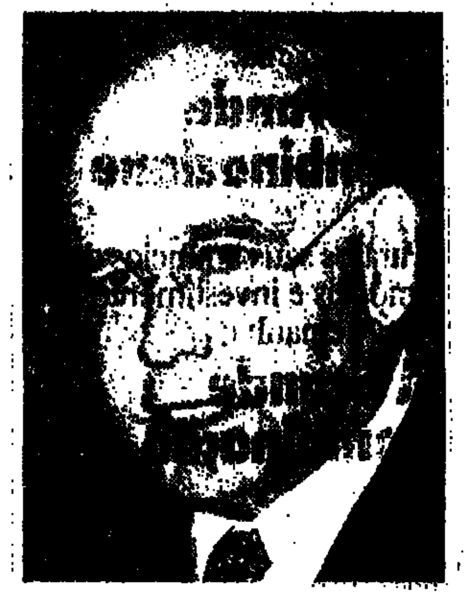
Successful men who have no children of their own are often keen on other means of making their names live on. Ludwig, like many others, is a freeman of cities and the holder of honorary degrees. He is even an honorary professor.

But his speciality is having museums named after him. When he presents museums with large parts of his collection he stipulates that the museum must be renamed.

There are three museums already, in Aachen and Cologne, that bear his name.

He has always felt the need to collect beautiful things. As a schoolboy he was interested in first editions of famous books.

He is 57 and was born in Koblenz. His family owned a chalk factory. He read law at Mainz University but soon switched to art history and began collecting works of art.



Peter Ludwig ... substitute for children. (Photo: Brigitte Friedrich)

Just after the war he felt a sensation of excitement to be able to buy works of art for oneself. He was already interested in contemporary art and wrote a PhD theses on Picasso.

But his personal preference was for the Expressionists — until they were priced even out of his market.

At university he met his wife-to-be, Irene, who was heir to one of the largest family firms in the Rhineland.

His wife shared his interest in collecting, and they both began, carefully counting the cost, to buy works of art they liked: from Greek vases to Delft tiles.

But the cornerstone of his enormous collection, which is now housed in museums between Paris and Dresden (but mainly in Aachen and Cologne), continued as he saw it to be modern art.

Contrary to the generally held view, he is convinced that people are only capable of a considered judgement on works of art and artists of their own generation.

But he wants to influence arts policy and to force the authorities to join forces with him.

He has been insensitive to the difficulties the bureaucratic machine has in reaching decisions and has failed to appreciate constitutional reservations. He lacked patience.

As a result his good intentions soon earned him more criticism than praise. He is riled by the treatment he has been given by the media.

He has been inordinately upset since scrapping plans for a Ludwig Foundation last summer.

But it will not have been vengeance that prompted him to sell his most priceless treasures, his collection of mediaeval manuscripts, to the Getty Museum in California and go back on his original intentions.

Financial considerations will doubtless have been paramount. He needs to raise funds for his firm that will later benefit an entirely private Ludwig Foundation.

But before this happens he will be able to open a new museum in Cologne that is currently under construction.

Werner Schulze-Reimpell

(Stuttgarter Zeitung, 19 March 1983)

■ THE CINEMA

Modern Times, old memories: Charlie Chaplin in Frankfurt

Frankfurt now has a Charlie Chaplin museum. It comprises about 5,500 pieces and 350 books assembled by a Darmstadt engineer, Wilhelm Staudinger.

It is ironic that Frankfurt is spending more than DM100m on a museum centre on the south bank of the River Main yet possibly the most original museum of all is costing it nothing.

The Chaplin museum is in where the city's first post-war film club was housed. Film historian Paul Sauerlaender kept his film archives in this building. He died two years ago and Frankfurt bought the contents for the proposed German film museum.

This made room for the Chaplin collection.

It costs nothing to go into the 50-year-old villa in Eschersheim, a Frankfurt suburb. It is now the city's smallest and cosiest museum.

The little man with the eyes of a child peering out from beneath a bowler hat is presented lovingly and with attention to detail.

His distinctive moustache, his worn and baggy trousers, his old shoes and his cane: the cane that served the greatest comic genius of the century as a magic wand.

Chaplin was a tragicomic screen hero everyone, young and old, rich and poor, understood and loved: not Charlie the man but Charlie the artificial character his inventor spent decades perfecting.

Here in Frankfurt the screen character is still very much alive and not just administered by the men who look after the museum.

They are Frank Sauerlaender, a relative of the film historian's, and Wilhelm Staudinger, the 40-year-old collector.

The 350 books about Chaplin are laid out on open shelves in the gaily-coloured alcove of an art nouveau window. They are an irresistible invitation to browse.

Among them is a Belgian PhD thesis on Chaplin, comics, children's books and books in languages from as far afield as China.

One striking exhibit is a screenplay by poet Ivan Goll illustrated by Fernand Léger. There are also Chaplin cartoons by Frans Masereel.

The walls are lined with photos, programmes and cover pages of international newspapers and magazines featuring Chaplin.

Above all there are posters. Staudinger bought one of the most recent additions to his collection about a year ago in China.

Chaplin is making a major comeback in mainland China. Interest is also being shown in the Soviet Union.

Downstairs there is a vest-pocket cinema seating 25 where all available Chaplin films can be seen.

They range from *Making A Living*, his earliest short film dating back to 1914, to *A King in New York*, a full-length film made in 1957.

By then Chaplin had already been living for four years on the shores of Lake Geneva in Switzerland.

After 40 years in films he left the United States in 1953 after having been accused by McCarthyites of being a communist.

He died in Vevey, on Lake Geneva, in 1977 aged 88.

Down in the smaller and more intimate rooms of the Frankfurt museum you can seen Chaplin's harmonium and showcases of sheet music.

Charlie was not just an actor and director; he also composed his own film music and preferred to sing, dance, conduct and cut his own footage.

With a harmonium like this one, a notice explains, Chaplin worked up the right atmosphere for making his films.

Effigies of Charlie Chap[lin] around: life-sized in cardbo[ard] smiling miniature in marzipa[n] colate.

He can be burnt as a c[andle] dance as a string puppet, be ed as a jumping jack, run as a cal toy and play the theme [of] *Modern Times* as a music box.

Charlie is on matchboxes, lighters and packets, letter[s] packs of cards, coffee cups a[nd] tee shirts and badges, salt a[nd] cellars.

Staudinger bought the [...] collection at flea markets all [...] world and in junk and antiq[ue] from Japan to the United States.

The result is the unusual o[f] an unusual hobby, a collection a tribute to the man writer A[...] dersch called the most magi[cal] dian the world has ever seen.

Chris[...]

(Deutsches Allgemeines S[...])

Munich museum's unrivalled German classics collection

Munich's film museum isn't really a museum at all. It is a cinematheque, says curator Enno Patalas, because it shows films. However it was called a museum because that's what tradition demanded.

A record-breaking 65,000 people visited the museum, which is housed in the municipal museum buildings, in 1982, and there was plenty to see.

Exhibits come from a film library consisting of 800 prints, including rare items such as 100 early Russian films.

There can hardly be a collection to rival it for its range and quality of German classics, and hardly a retrospective of German films abroad is held without prints on loan from Munich.

The museum has a unique collection of all Hitchcock's films, including all the 20 TV films he directed.

It was opened on 30 November 1963, nearly 20 years ago. In its first year 7,600 cinemagoers cannot really be said to have flocked to the 150 performances; the average attendance was 51.

This year the entire programme could rely solely on the museum's own stock of prints, Patalas says, "if we found we couldn't pay to hire films."

If anyone is interested in seasons of films by Jean Eustache, Pier Paolo Pasolini and Marcel Pagnol, Munich is the place for them this year. One print in three will be taken from the museum's own archives.

When Patalas took over at the museum 10 years ago his annual budget included DM30,000 for buying films and DM30,000 for showing them.

He has since had up to DM200,000 a year for buying films, while Munich's contribution towards museum finances has increased fourfold.

A decade ago film showings averaged less than one a day. The annual number has increased from 22 to nearly 800.

"We now have shows daily," he says with satisfaction, "and in summer there is a special programme that has done well."

By the beginning of this year average attendance was up to 130 per showing; 165 is a full house, which is virtually impossible in a city like Munich which has so many cinemas.

"We just buy films," Patalas says. Initially the museum bought screenplays, still photos and other documents, which is what is planned by the Ger[man] Museum in Frankfurt.

The Frankfurt museum is du[e to open] next year.

Patalas decided that Munich [should] specialise. It was the only wa[y] archives and institutions were [...] pay any attention to the museu[m].

Prints are bought for stock a[nd] to trade with other archives. A[...] ago no-one was really into a[...] prints of the new wave Germa[n] [...].

It was Patalas who embark[ed] venture, beginning by collect[ing] by what were then fringe direc[tors such] as Schroeter, Praunheim and S[...].

He asked Schlöndorff to m[ake a] clean print of Young Törless [...] was keen to have a spotless [...] such a major film, and only [...] prints were still going the round[s].

Another field in which Mun[ich spe]cialises is international film [...] from Renoir to Chaplin. The [...] has 150 films in stock that co[...] this category and its curator wo[...] ner have 500 or 1,000.

Trends, directors and genre[s] then be featured in a wide rang[e].

The third speciality is Germ[an clas]sics, such as Ernst Lubitsch a[nd] Lang. Reconstructing prints of [...] major classics is an importan[t] the museum's work.

In painstaking detail as com[...] possible (and as good as pos[sible]) print of Lang's Metropolis is b[eing] together.

The cinema itself is not give[n] attention in striking a balance b[...] showing films and collecting th[em] has quadrophonic stereo, Cin[...] and projectors for silent films.

The emphasis is on the best [...] for sound and vision. No mone[y] aside for catalogues or a house [...].

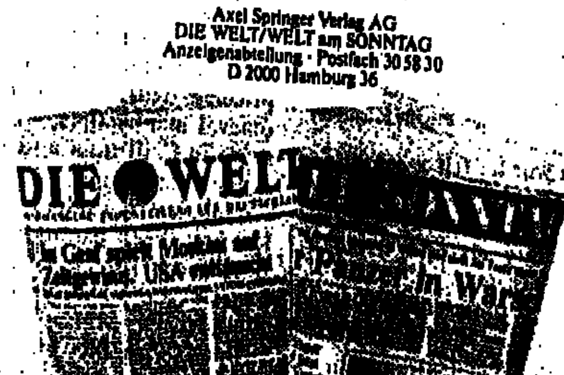
Instead Patalas has on his [...] archivist, two film restorers and [...]tionists.

He regrets not being able to p[ay] attention to publicity, especially [...] financial outlook seems unlikely [to im]prove.

He would also dearly like [...] more attention to silent film[s] especially as the prices he has [...] prints have reached astronomi[cal pro]portions.

Hanns-Jochen Ka[...]

(Allgemeine Zeitung Mainz, [...])





EDUCATION

School newspapers: insight into youthful minds

[A]nybody who wants to know what makes secondary school students [tick] should take a look at school news[pap]ers, says Björn Engholm, former [Bo]nn Education Minister.

[I]t is one way of getting at least a ge[ner]al idea of what young people think.

One article wants to be educational. [It] is entitled "Who Was Thomas Alva [Edi]son?" and is illustrated by the leftist [car]toonist Gerhard Seyfried.

[I]n another newspaper, an article [und]er the destructive headline "No Fu[tur]e" presents some constructive and [pos]itive ideas on the suicide of a stu[dent].

[T]he same paper also has the usual [com]plaints about drink vending mach[ine]s that don't work, and an analysis of [Am]erica's arms policy.

The school newspaper provides infor[ma]tion on what an active minority of [...] students considers important.

They also indicate how much toler[an]ce and freedom of opinion schools [all]ow students. The question is: can stu[de]nt newspapers deal with sensitive [su]bjects and put forward views the [pr]incipal does not approve of?

"Pillory them. Teachers are no idols [i]n heaven. You are a power — a [sm]all one today and a bigger one to[mo]rrow," Kurt Tucholsky told the edi[tors] of a banned student newspaper in [19]29.

But even the support of Tucholsky [an]d other well known writers did not [sa]ve the young editor from being ex[pe]lled from school just before gradua[tio]n.

Student newspapers in the immediate [pos]t-war era were modelled on Ameri[ca]n examples and dealt primarily with [int]ernal school events. Things did not [cha]nge in the 1950s.

A letter Chancellor Konrad Ade[nau]er wrote to the editors of one news[pap]er gives an idea: "You should steer [clea]r of day-to-day politics. It is enough [if e]xperienced men and women deal [wit]h it."

[B]ut this somewhat staid attitude [ca]me to an end in the late 1960s and [ear]ly 1970s when secondary school stu[den]ts seized upon such controversial to[pics] as the Vietnam War, sex, drugs and [the] draft. This was also the time when [the] student body started using the news[pap]er to air its complaints against the [edu]cation authority and the faculty.

[T]his was followed by a period when [the] student press dropped out of the [lim]elight once more. In fact, the new [you]th movement of today has shifted its [act]ivities away from school and only [som]e of them are reflected in the stu[den]t press.

[B]ut this does not make the student [pap]ers insignificant. The 1,300 or so in[dep]endent student newspapers account [for] a total circulation of three million [cop]ies — anything but a negligible [qua]ntity.

This means that these papers — [thou]gh at longer intervals — reach as [ma]ny readers as the commercial youth [pre]ss with *Bravo* in the vanguard.

[B]ut the 11,000 young editors, mostly [in] the upper grades of secondary [sch]ool, are nevertheless an ephemeral [phe]nomenon.

The last scientific study of the stu[den]t press, made by the Media Institute [of] Berlin's Free University, showed that the main objective of the young editors was to "raise the social consciousness of youth and represent its interests."

An opinion survey among the readers showed that they not only wanted the papers to guard their interests; they also wanted them to help them cope with various problems a young person's life brings with it.

This blend of political information and personal problems (friendship, sex, worry about the future) is still typical of today's student press.

One thing that is defunct now is the student press in which the principal took the ultimate responsibility and which only occasionally mildly mocked the teachers, with the student body as a whole still regarding itself as part of the "school family."

Today's student press is more concerned with the outside world and such subjects as arms policy and the peace movement, which are now dealt with by virtually all of these papers.

The education reform, along with the teacher shortage, the university entrance restrictions and youth unemployment have created problems that can no longer be settled within the school itself.

This trend is reflected in the supra-regional student papers. They are published by the students of several schools, have a large editorial staff and circulation and corresponding advertising revenues.

There is no shortage of new ideas. For instance, five editorial offices in Darmstadt joined forces to publish what they call a "newspaper within the newspaper," a supplement added to the individual schools' papers.

The young editors are less dependent on the tolerance of their own schools.

This naturally leads to more conflicts with their principals. The principals have the right to stop the distribution of the paper on school premises should they consider that an article or a cartoon is harmful to the teachers' image or hold that the paper violates certain laws.

School laws in the individual states differ widely regarding the rights of principals to interfere with the student press.

Hamburg student papers have to be presented to the principal for approval two days before distribution. During that period the principal can decide whether to give the green or the red light.

Bavarian students must present their copy before it is printed because student papers in that state are considered as "belonging to the school."

"The decision on whether to bar or permit the distribution of any given issue of the paper is largely a question of the principal's personality and attitude and hence arbitrary," say Hamburg educationalists Ulrike Friedrich and Peter Klug, who act as advisers to student editors.

Criticism of teachers and sex are the most important sources of conflict here.

Some principals are extremely sensitive to anything they might consider a personal slight.

One Munich principal deleted the caption of a photograph showing the faculty. The caption read: "Buy faculty photos for a lifelong laugh" and was meant to raise money for Indian orphans.



(Photo: Thomas Wildhagen)

When it comes to articles on sex, most students find that the principal's personal view of morality becomes the ultimate criterion.

Most cases of censorship that have come to light lately concerned this more or less taboo area.

A student newspaper in Heidelberg was stopped from being sold because of an article on contraceptives. The information on which the article was based had mostly been gathered from an information sheet published by the Bonn Ministry of Family Affairs entitled "There's No Need for Shotgun Marriages".

The principal's decision was upheld in a faculty conference on the grounds that distribution of the paper could endanger the morals of the lower grades.

Another thing that raises the hackles of principals is the use of colloquial rather than biological terminology when it comes to writing on sex.

A much cited example: the Hamburg student paper *Herz-Welle* published the reports in diary form of four girl students on their sexual feelings and inhibitions. The ban on the distribution of the paper and subsequent reprint in other student papers caused a nationwide controversy.

In an expert opinion, the sex counselling service of Hamburg University said about the articles in question: "Youth is not endangered by voicing feelings, experiences and conflicts. What endangers youth is preventing this."

Distribution bans are frequently untenable in legal terms, as was demonstrated in the *Herz-Welle* case.

The multi-school Hamburg student publication *Cyankali* reprinted the reports, but the principals of the ten schools involved again barred distribution, citing the law against publications endangering youth.

There was a sequel to this affair: when *Cyankali* was awarded a prize in a Hamburg student newspaper competition, the city's mayor, Klaus von Dohnanyi, quietly withdrew his patronage.

The association of non-commercial student and youth publications has for years been campaigning to make student papers subject to the general press laws rather than the rulings of individual schools.

What speaks in favour of the demand is not only the legal grey zone in which principals have to make their decisions but also the generally weak position in which student editors find themselves. Barring the distribution of a single issue can frequently financially wreck the entire paper.

To provide student papers with the necessary financial backing that will enable them to resist bans rather than yield to them, the association of non-commercial student and youth publications has embarked on a drive to create an "anti-censorship fund."

To encourage the young editors, Ulrike Friedrich and Peter Klug (in conjunction with the cartoonist Jan Schniebel) have issued a small brochure to promote editorial skills and provide basic legal facts that will enable them to create an attractive and provocative paper.

In an interview, the authors criticised not only the blinkered approach by authorities but also the lack of commitment on the part of many teachers who are prepared to forgo an educational opportunity.

"As opposed to the theoretical instruction at school, making a student newspaper is true learning. The young person writing for such a paper doesn't do it for marks or to please the reader. He does it in order to express himself. In doing so, he must shoulder responsibility, show organisational talent and drum up advertising."

Moreover, the authors say, this promotes constructive imagination — be it by suggesting new subjects to be taught at school or by publishing one's own poems and short stories.

Teachers acting as advisers to student editors are not compulsory, and this makes sense because these people must enjoy the students' confidence, which presupposes that they are not seen as the long arm of the principal, constantly counselling moderation.

Peter Klug, who now teaches at a *Hauptschule* with a more than 70 per cent quota of foreign children: "Due to the lesser ability of *Hauptschule* students to express themselves, they are almost unable to publish a paper without help from the teachers. If a Turkish youngster were sent out to sell advertising, he would find not a single buyer. Moreover, the advisory teacher also provides individual tutoring in German."

Institutionalising such advisory activities as part of teacher training could be one way of seriously promoting student publications.

But there is much else that should also be done if freedom of the press for students is to be more than an empty shell.

For instance: providing cheap printing facilities or sponsorships.

Charlotte Wiedemann

(Die Zeit, 23 March 1983)

■ MEDICINE

Doctors not trained to cope as rate of child phobia surges to epidemic level

"For boys it is a matter of life or death and some, the particularly sensitive ones, are driven mad, while others are so shocked that their relations with women are permanently petrified. As a result, they are virtually predestined for some perversion or other as adults..." The writer, Christa Meves, is referring to premature sexual development. Meves, a psychotherapist in Uelzen, specialising in the treatment of children, wrote this article for *Rheinischer Merkur/Christ und Welt*.

The picture of a ruined generation is more apparent day by day and in an increasingly abstruse manner.

It is not just a matter of the growing number of juvenile addicts, the victims of parents seduced by the *Zeitgeist*.

Addiction, as the psychologist Leopold Szondi realised as long ago as in 1950, is a substitute for a misappropriated mother.

It is not just a matter of the endless numbers of jaded, depressed 15-year-olds who have been subjected from birth to technological organisation: from the maternity ward to assembly-line schools.

It is not just a matter of girls with upset eating habits who are panic-stricken when their figures start filling out in puberty because to be a woman is to be "out".

An increasing number of junior school children are to be found in therapists' waiting rooms, suffering from grave fears of punishment.

Some see each and every bat as a blood-sucking Dracula. Others have an overwhelming fear of spiders, hornets or scorpions descending on them.

There are children who faint at the sight of a harmless kitchen knife and children who feel compelled to wash themselves time and again or to perform other acts of atonement or purification.

True, there were cases of neurosis and hysteria in Freud's day, but not in numbers steadily amounting to epidemic proportions.

The medical profession is no match for either the one epidemic or the other. Many doctors were taught nothing at medical college about therapeutic treatment of anorexia, bilumia, depression and hysteria.

Yet anorexia can lead to death, bilumia to suicide and depression to addiction, while there is more than meets the eye to the various forms of hysteria. So doctors just refer such patients to a psychiatrist who will promptly, readily talk in terms of the categories of mental illness about which he has learnt.

In many cases children suffering from worries of the kinds mentioned are victims of premature sexual stimulation that makes them mentally and emotionally ill.

The more sensitive children can feel scared to death. Freud is by no means outdated in what he had to say about the libidinous desires of five- to 12-year-old boys.

The way they feel about their beautiful mothers or women teachers can indeed trigger fears of punishment, castration and death.

What has changed is the way they originate, which is a far cry from what it used to be at the end of the 19th century. Nowadays it is no longer prudishness, suppressing the libido, that brings forbidden wishes to the boil. It is the massive stimulation by means of which adult sexuality is brought to the children's attention.

Lessons on sex at junior school are premature, pornographic in tenor and often much too detailed.

The effect is heightened by nude photographs on display at newsstands and suggestive articles in children's magazines.

But the main contributory factor is free living, the sexualised life of today's parents in the domestic sphere, which can make the sensitive minds of children ill.

The basic pattern is roughly as follows. Both parents work and have been able to afford all modern conveniences. Possibly to prove the point they have decided to have a child too.

During the week the child is minded by its grandmother or looked after at a creche or in some other well-organised manner. At the weekend the parents try to make up by administering a heavy dose of family life, bathing the child, cuddling it in bed and taking it easy on Sunday.

The child is taught to accept this way of life and usually adresses its parents by their first names.

Its young and attractive mother (assuming the child is a boy) will be felt to be sexually desirable before the child has any idea what is happening.

No-one has told the parents that children draw an automatic line at incest and feel afraid of punishment, this being the way in which the inner alarm is sounded even though the child has no idea what is going on.

Little boys feel ill at ease and are unable to concentrate at school. They think up rituals in order to ward off the punishment they feel they deserve.

Nowadays some have even been known to insist on being baptised against their parents' will, while they do everything several times, especially things that are unpleasant.

They will dress and undress, wash and run around or stand still in their rooms five times in a bid to avert punishment.

What punishment, and what for? Who by? They hardly know. Most have a brooding, uneasy feeling that their fathers will have something to do with it.

Many say straight out what they fear. They are worried, for instance, that they might have to become little girls instead, or to die.

Every little coincidental injury to a thumb, a toe or their noses is felt by the upset child to be a final warning prior to execution.

For boys it is a matter of life or death, and some, the particularly sensitive ones, are driven mad, while others are so shocked their relations with women are permanently petrified.

As a result they are virtually predestined for some perversion or other as adults.

Others run away from the unknown spectre that haunts them and become disturbed recluses.

But not all are affected in this way. This only holds good for the sensitive ones. In most cases neurosis can be nipped in the bud, provided parents appreciate what is going on.

The time-bomb can then, as it were, be defused. But who is going to do it when most doctors and many young psychologists are unaware of the situation?

Medical specialists fail to see the danger inherent in sexual exaggeration and seem bound to be unable to deal with this impending epi... anxiety-related illnesses.

They were equally unab... with its predecessor, the wave... tic depression that has yet ... and is still widespread.

Both are repercussions ... human instincts being wrongly...

Man, the crowning achie... creation, is a biological organi... dependent as any other creatu... circumstances of his developm...

If conditions are disregarded... ed by unwitting manipulation, painful degeneration occurs, ... ginning with anxiety, which ... papered over by countless de... chanisms resorted to by the ... organism.

Rigid behavioural upsets ... result, with the damaged insti... ed in an addictive, insatiable, ... be-satisfied quest.

If it is the nutritional instinc... disturbed the victim will suffe... insatiable desire to eat and drin... cially alcohol).

If it is the instinct to form ... tachments that is upset the vi... tactlessly, endlessly impose ... others.

If the self-assertion instinct ... alignment the victim will insis... ing everything his own way, ... sexual instinct, or libido, is ... there will be a constant unsati... unsatisfiable quest for relation...

The more artificial technolo... ing today becomes, the fewer ... are cared for and brought up ... and the more frequent cases ... these become.

And because a prevailing ... that is sociologically-based ... blind eye to biology, especially ... biology, we are suffering from ... rous learning block.

What a terrible time child... today, especially the more sensi... born since about 1965! How ... they are to enjoy their cons... right of healthy development!

A generation of which the ... depression is fast being followed ... that has been thoroughly conf... put out of joint.

Christa M...

(Rheinischer Merkur/Christ und Welt...)

Family life: with some families, you'd be better off without it

The bosom of the family has long ceased to be a source of warmth and comfort for many. For some it can be a source of constant anxiety and distress.

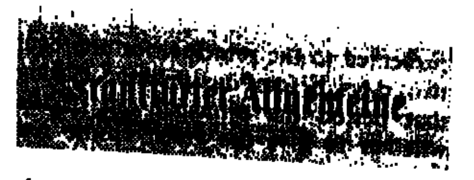
Certain inappropriate forms of behaviour can even trigger tormenting physical and mental disorders, Heidelberg University psychologists say.

Michael Wirsching and Helm Stierlin of the family therapy unit at the university's psychosomatic clinic state their case in a book published by Klett, of Stuttgart, and entitled *Krankheit und Familie* (Illness and Family).

They work on the assumption that there is no such thing as an illness that takes its course regardless of mental and social factors.

They noted at the outset of their research work that in many of the families they treated serious and often chronic physical illnesses governed the lives of all members of the family.

At the same time serious conflicts



that affected family life seemed to heighten their physical susceptibility to a wide range of complaints.

Wirsching and Stierlin took a closer look at 55 families whose members included a juvenile patient with a psychosomatic disorder.

Their aim was to learn more about the forms of behaviour within the family that can give rise to such complaints.

Twenty-nine of their patients suffered from allergic complaints of the lung (asthma) or skin, 26 from serious inflammatory diseases of the stomach or intestines.

The first group were found to have suffered from early childhood from skin trouble, breathlessness or hay fever, but the later complaint was not so marked at that stage.

In many cases the complaint was a well-known factor because othe... bers of the family already suffe... it.

The second group of suffere... stomach and intestinal disord... rule did not develop symptoms ... illness until later in life.

But they were frequently seri... event to the point of being at ... door.

Most families avoided and co... their conflicts. Tension was sup... in the interest of harmony at any...

This was often a longstanding ... tradition maintained over sever... rations.

Children were overburdened ... being given the part of a refe... lightning conductor to play, and ... sion still increased it was the c... that became ill.

They were the scapegoats, an... their sacrifice aggressive confl... appeased.

Yet if the children regained ... temporarily, tension flared up ...

This vicious circle often ended ... concerned in a painful war of ... in which a makeshift family ... was with difficulty maintained.

Three types of family match th... tern.

The first is one in which sever...

Continued on page 15

MODERN LIVING

Mental problems of early consignment to the junk heap of unemployment

...or thousands of years, work was ...considered a bitter and burdensome ...essity. It was not until a couple of ...dred years ago that work became an ...spensable part of a fulfilled life in ...tern civilisations.

...ork provides an income, it makes ... activity, change, fixed daily rou...s, social ties and social status. The ...ition at work is an important part of ...ndividual's personal identity.

...ter Warr of the Department of So... and Applied Psychology at Shef... University has delved into the psy...logical effects of work and unem...ment.

...e significance of work as a source ...come has been underestimated by ...hology and medicine, says Warr. ...for most people work provides the ...erial basis of their existence, thus ...ming the precondition for being ... to satisfy all forms of human ...s.

Release for energy

...ork provides a release for physical ... intellectual energy and enables a ...on to develop skills and personal ...tudes.

...he rhythm of change between fami... life and the environment at work di...es the available time into separate ...ions, each with its own aims and ...ctures. Only work lends meaning ... significance to leisure time.

...n the other hand, mass unemploy...nt makes us overlook the fact that ...k can also have a negative psycho...al effect.

...any types of work are unattractive, ...ng and mind-destroying. In fact, the ... question in the 1970s, when there ... full employment, had to do with ... damage work can do to a person's ...th.

... any given moment, some five per ... of the working population is under ... occupational strain as to need psy...tric or psychological help.

... is certain that some of these people ... made ill by their work. But relative...ttle is known about the interplay of ...pational stress and other problems.

...esearch results in the past few dec...s suggest that most people would ...inue working even if they could fi...cially afford to quit.

...he positive effects of work thus ... to outweigh the negative ones.

...his makes it likely that the effects of ...nployment go beyond material im...tions.

...e must therefore expect several side ...ts of joblessness to go hand-in-...d: lack of money, loss of social con... and personal ties and erosion of confidence.

...ogether, this amounts to considera... psychological strain for the person ...cerned.

...hus, for instance, continuous uncer...ty, loss of self confidence and fear ...he future can result in psycho...ological symptoms — consequen... of unemployment frequently ob...ed in the 1930s.

...here have been attempts to not only ...ribe but measure the effects of unemployment on psychological well-being.

This includes studies on the extent of depression, neurotic phobias and other minor psychiatric disorders among the jobless.

The findings show that there is a clear link between unemployment and mental health.

This is particularly pronounced among the young jobless where the prevalence of psychological disorders (not including psychoses) is twice that among young people with jobs, according to Peter Warr.

But little is known about individual elements of joblessness that are responsible for these negative psychological effects.

The duration of unemployment is certain to matter. But unfortunately there is little reliable information on its effects, and what information is available is conflicting because many psychosocial factors have not been taken into account.

Peter Warr deplores the lack of psychological and psychiatric research into the psychological effects of long-term unemployment.

It has been established that long-term jobless differ from those who are out of work for short periods.

The long-term unemployed are older and their general state of health is not good. They have no vocational training and their skills are below par. So much for their social data.

Little is known about the psychiatric consequences. What information there is stems from court proceedings in connection with disability and pensions. But this information is of little use.

The age of a person has a major bearing on the psychological effects of joblessness. People over 50 could well come to terms with premature retirement if prospects of finding work again are slim. This would remove some of the psychological strain of unemployment.

But many of the older unemployed respond in exactly the opposite way. Some break down under the feeling of having been relegated prematurely to the junk-heap.

In the 1950s, the Hamburg psychosomatist Arthur Jores coined the term "retirement bankruptcy," meaning total physical and psychological collapse on retirement of people who had always appeared healthy.

This confirms the fundamental significance of a person's identification with his work and his commitment to his occupation.

Unemployment is the harder to cope with the stronger the personal social values a person attaches to work and the more his family life depends on his occupational position.

It is of paramount importance to take this into account when interpreting research findings on the effects of unemployment on psychological health; and many of the contradictory findings are due to this not having been done.

Far beyond pure theoretical importance, these aspects can have a major bearing on the treatment of psychological disorders in connection with joblessness. At the moment, counselling concentrates on motivating the affected person to continue his search for work; and psychological help frequently boils down to explaining to him how best to sell himself.

Counselling thus concentrates on promoting and maintaining the drive to work.

But this only makes sense if the person concerned stands a chance of finding another job. If not, this kind of counselling can only lead to more uncertainty, self-doubt and depression.

Commitment to work also plays a role in the psycho-social effects of unemployment according to sex.

It has frequently been suggested that men suffer more than women.

But this applies only to working mothers with small children who in any event have mixed feelings about going to work.

Other psycho-social aspects regarding the effects of unemployment are equally uncertain. They include the position at work, the material position of the person concerned, whether or not other members of the family are also jobless, the social security net, the general situation on the job market and, finally, hobbies and personal interests.

Psychiatric research so far has concentrated almost exclusively on the psychological condition of the jobless. The main aim of this type of research has been to establish the effect unemployment has on the drive to seek a new job.

Research has ignored such aspects as the effects of joblessness on the ability of its victims to communicate and concentrate and to make difficult decisions. It has also failed to deal with the danger of social isolation.

Another thing that has been overlooked is that unemployment can have a beneficial psychological and emotional effect on people who, while working, held jobs that entailed severe psycho-social and emotional stress.

Warr suggests that potentially favourable aspects of unemployment should receive close attention and be used to ease the lot of the long-term jobless.

He also suggests that other possibilities of satisfying social needs be sought in view of the likelihood of continued mass unemployment.

He concedes that this would be difficult to achieve in the context of work as a source of income. But there are many psycho-social aspects — such as providing alternative activities, change, different time rhythms, social contacts, status and personal identity — where this could prove useful.

Warr is also a staunch supporter of shorter working hours and job-sharing, suggesting that this would not only provide more psychological stability for the jobless but could also have a beneficial effect on those who now have full-time jobs that are unattractive and filled with stress.

He considers it a proven fact that even "surrogate work" can restore mental health and psychological stability in the jobless.

To substantiate this, Warr points to British government programmes for jobless juveniles.

Proved worth

These programmes are meant as limited training and bridging measures. They have proven their worth by alleviating many of the severe negative effects of youth unemployment.

The sparseness and incompleteness of the results of research into the effects of unemployment on mental health is largely due to the fact that mass and long-term unemployment is a relatively new phenomenon.

To make matters worse, findings that were made in the 1930s are of limited use only because unemployment in the conditions of the 1930s, when there was no social security, differs widely from unemployment in our affluent society.

But even work itself seems to have acquired a new significance for the psychological wholeness of the people due to what sociologists describe as the crisis of the working society.

In Britain, where experience with mass unemployment dates back further than in Germany, research has sought new approaches. This has resulted in comparative studies involving working and jobless juveniles.

The first findings about groups of juveniles on whom researchers have kept tabs from employment through unemployment have meanwhile become available.

The findings show that psychiatric disorders increase after the loss of work. By the same token, the symptoms diminish or disappear once the person concerned has found another job.

Asmus Finzen

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rations still live under one roof, having failed to separate. They have no secrets and everyone knows everything about everyone else in the family.

Yet all unpleasant experiences are never mentioned, the aim seeming to be to carry on at any price.

The second, or split family, is one in which one parent has figuratively turned his back on the other and constantly denigrates it in front of the child.

He (or she) never fails to claim to be a paragon of parenthood, and children who grow up in such a family often later idealise the "good" parent and anxiously hope they themselves will not turn out to be like the other one.

In their own marriages they accordingly try to maintain a superhuman ideal of harmony, one that is bound to come a cropper.

The third category is denoted as families in the process of disintegration. It regularly consists of one parent who was thrown out by his own parents and another who had close links with his.

In the long term the two do not complement each other as intended, and the child is unable to bridge the gap either because it needs much love and care.

The reject then often leaves his new family in the lurch, while the parent who has close ties with his own parents frequently returns with the child to the bosom of his original family.

For the child, Wirsching and Stierlin claim, the experience is felt to be a hopeless succession of ties and rejection by its parents.

Stefan König/dt

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